The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Further Accounts of the Election Riots in Great Britain.

Houses Sacked and Buildings Destroyed by the Irish Mobs.

The Wreck of the Hellespont on the Pacific Coast.

Advance Against the Indians on the Plains.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Newspaper Election Reports—More Serious Riots.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Times* this morning gives the following as the result of the elections thus far, for members of the new House of Commons:

Liberals	310
Conservatives	168
Liberal majority	142

The *Daily News*, a Liberal journal, says the Liberal majority so far is 146. Dispatches have been received announcing the election of CHAS. BUXTON, Liberal, from Surrey East; Mr. W. JOHNSTON, Conservative, for Belfast, Ireland; Sir R. BLENNERHASSETT and Viscount ST. LAWRENCE, both Liberals, from Galwayboro, and Lord J. MANNERS, Conservative, from Leicestershire North. The following Liberal candidates have been defeated: The Marquis of Hartington, for Lancashire Northwest, and Right Hon. C. HORSMAN, for Stroud.

Serious riots have occurred at various places in the Kingdom during the elections. At Sligo, in Ireland, there was a quite formidable outbreak, and before it was quelled ten houses were sacked by the mob. There was also a scene of violence at the little town of Ripley, in Derbyshire. A sharp fight occurred and many persons were injured by clubs and stones in the hands of the rioters. The mob partially demolished several buildings, including the Vicarage.

Mr. Gladstone Nominated to Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

At the Lancashire nomination of members of Parliament, Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE was declared to have the majority on a show of hands.

The Alabama Claims—Attentions to the Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

It is announced to-day that Lord STANLEY has acceded to the modification of the *Alabama* settlement, which permits the Commission to sit in Washington. Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy were yesterday taken in a special train from this city to Windsor, conveyed to the Castle in the Queen's carriages, and promptly presented to the Queen by Lord STANLEY.

Proposed Celebration of the Anniversary of the Fenian Executions.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Attempts have been made to organize anniversary obsequies, in commemoration of the hanging of the Manchester Fenians, in this city and Dublin to-morrow. The proceedings will doubtless prove abortive, through the action of the Government officials.

Choice of Chancellor of the Edinburgh University.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Lord Justice INGLIS was to-day chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, over Hon. WM. E. GLADSTONE.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The crop of Egyptian cotton this year will aggregate 2,000,000 cantars.

ITALY.

The Vesuvius Eruption—The Town of San Giorgo in Danger.

NAPLES, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Many houses and farms in the vicinity have been utterly destroyed. The market town of San Giorgo is in imminent danger.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Release of Fenians on Bail at Ottawa—The Case of Whalen.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The Fenian prisoners in jail here under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension act are to be liberated on bail at once. BUCKLEY, DOYLE and KENSELLA, indicted as accessories to the murder of Hon. D'ARCY MCGEE, will not be liberated. The notorious WHALEN was removed from jail last night under a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be present in the Toronto Court at the argument on application for a new trial in his case. He was heavily ironed and handcuffed, and on the way to the station he indulged, as usual, in profane and reckless remarks. He will return to jail here, whatever the decision of the Court may be.

Continuation of the Financial Panic in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Nov. 21.

The financial panic continues unabated. The notes of the Yarmouth Bank, of Nova Scotia, and of the Prince Edward's Island Bank, have both been refused to-day. St. Stephen Bank notes are selling at thirty-five per cent. discount, and Commercial at thirty per cent. discount. The chances of either bank resuming payment are considered remote.

The Repeal Controversy—Desertion of a Naval Officer in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Judge MARSHALL publishes another letter in reply to Mr. HOWE, containing little of interest. It is stated that prominent Repealers have endeavored to dissuade Mr. HOWE from publishing his change of policy, but in vain. Lieut. FORTH, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Constance*, has deserted, taking with him a considerable sum of the mess money. The Manchester embezzlers left yesterday for England, in charge of detective officers.

Close of the Morton and Thompson Extradition Case.

TORONTO, Ontario, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The arguments in the Morton and Thompson extradition case, for robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company, were heard to-day before Judge HAGGERTY and Justices WILSON and GWYNNE, of the Court of Common Pleas. The decision was reserved. The prisoners were ordered back to Sandwich Jail.

Cruel Treatment of Prisoners in Delaware—Torture at the Whipping Post.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Saturday, Nov. 21.

To-day, in the jail yard, seven persons, convicted of various petty offences, were tied to the post and whipped. One of these was a man 70 years of age, who received twenty lashes upon his bare back. He cried bitterly during the whole ordeal. Two boys, about 12 years of age, were flogged with twenty lashes each, for petty offences. One man was placed in the pillory until he was totally helpless from the cold, and was then whipped with twenty lashes. Each of the criminals, after receiving the barbarous punishment, was returned to prison, to remain there six months, after which they will also have to wear convicts dress in public for another half year.

CUBA.

Rumors and Reports Concerning the Movements of the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Many rumors are in circulation in the city in regard to the numbers and position of the revolutionists. The insurrectionists claim that they have from ten to twelve thousand, men, and that they are in possession of the town of Puerto Principe; but the reports are doubted in this city. It is stated that a disagreement has broken out among the leaders of the insurrection in regard to the Presidency. The Commanding-General and the principal leaders of the revolutionists are reported to be Dominicans. The report received here from Spain, stating that Gen. PRIM advocates the Bourbon dynasty, causes much rejoicing among the ultra royalists. Battalions of volunteers, principally veterans, are organizing for active service in the field. The revolutionists still hold possession of Bayamo and other towns. There is considerable excitement in this city and the surrounding country. The revolution is thought to be decreasing, and the general opinion is that it will die out on the arrival of the troops expected from Spain. The Cuban Republicans claim that the revolutionists are daily receiving reinforcements; but the information received by the Government through private letters is to the contrary. It is reported that great suffering exists in the revolutionary district on account of the scarcity of provisions. The reported uprising in Vuelta Abajo proves to be a *canard*. All accounts agree that the main portion of the revolutionists are badly armed and want ammunition. Telegrams received by the Government to-day state that Puerto Principe continues in possession of the Government troops, with VALMASEDA commanding. VALMASEDA ridicules the idea of his being attacked by the revolutionists, but, on the contrary, says he has commenced operations against them.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Hellespont—Arrival of the Survivors at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The particulars of the wreck of the American ship *Hellespont* are as follows: The Captain was unable, on account of the thick weather, to take observations for three days previous to the disaster. The ship went ashore at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 19, off Pigeon Point, a short distance from the place where the iron ship *Coya* was wrecked, in 1866. A few minutes after striking, the *Hellespont* went to pieces and disappeared. CORNELIUS SOULE, Captain; CHARLES A. WILSON, first mate, and nine seamen, were drowned. HENRY FLEMING, second mate; FREDERICK WILSON, MICHAEL JOHNSTON, JAMES GREEN, CHARLES WILSON, GEORGE THOMAS and CHARLES BROWN were saved. The survivors reached this city, with the exception of HENRY FLEMING, who is still at Pescadero, in a critical condition from wounds received at the catastrophe. The *Hellespont* was seventy-nine days out from Newcastle, N. S. W., laden with coal for this port. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. A lighthouse at Pigeon Point would have prevented this and previous marine disasters. The building of such a house is contemplated.

Sailing of the Panama Steamer—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed to-day for Panama with $191,000 in treasure, $71,000 of which is for New-York, and $105,000 for England. Senator EUGENE CASSERLY is a passenger.

THE INDIANS.

The Strength of the Expedition Against the Hostile Tribes—Gen. Sheridan to Command in Person.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Port Hayes, the 15th inst., says, the entire force in the field against the Indians is Gov. CRAWFORD'S (of Kansas) Cavalry, is 1,500 strong, seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, eleven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, four companies of the Tenth Cavalry, one company of the Thirtieth Infantry, (colored,) one company of the Third Infantry, FORSYTH'S scouts, amounting in all to about 3,000 men. There is part of a regiment at Port Wallace—probably a reserve—and quite a force coming from the southwest to join Gen. SULLY'S command, now moving south, toward the Arkansas and Candian Rivers. It is reported that quite a large number of the Indians will also join the expedition. The principal hostile tribes are the Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Camanches and a mixed outlawed band, called Dog Soldiers. Among the latter are many white desperadoes. The Dog Soldiers are now scattered about the headwaters of the stream north of Smoky Hill, and will probably remain north of the railroad all Winter. The other four tribes are south of the Arkansas River, where they will build their lodges for the Winter. They can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, all armed with carbines and revolvers, in addition to their arrows and knives, and are well supplied with ammunition.

Gen. SHERIDAN will command the expedition in person. The plan is to attack the Indians in their Winter quarters, destroy their lodges and everything they have, take away their arms, and force all those that escape slaughter to live on reservations below the Arkansas. The destination of the expedition will probably be Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making that point a base of supplies. Gen. SHERIDAN has a large supply of extra horses and the best outfit that has ever taken the field or plains. If he can prevent the Indians from breaking up into small bands and coming North, he can give them a very severe punishment, but if they elude him after the first attack and reach the railroad in raiding parties, they can do immense damage, as there will be but a small force along the route to protect it.

Gen. SHERIDAN left Fort Hayes on the 15th, and will overtake his force near Walnut Creek. He will then move to the Indian country, but will not commence active operations for some weeks.

PATRICK MCDONOUGH and THOMAS CURLEY have brought suits, one for $10,000 and the other for $5,000, against DAVID NICHOLSON, for injuries received by the falling of the walls of the latter's building a short time since.

D. H. ARMSTRONG has sued the city for $20,000, the alleged value of some land taken by the city for street purposes.

The Excitement in Bear River City—Martial Law Proclaimed—Twenty of the Mob Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 21.

Late dispatches from Bear River City, Utah, state that the city is now quiet under martial law, and business is going on as usual. It is reported that twenty of the mob are dead and thirty-five wounded—two mortally. A citizen named ARMSTRONG was shot dead. A dispatch dated 9 o'clock last night says: The mob collected in the mountains and sent for a physician to attend the wounded, and sent back word by the physician advising the women and children to leave the town, as they intended to march on it four hundred strong and burn it. The Mayor telegraphed to Fort Bridger for troops, which are expected to-morrow.

Large Fire and Loss of Life in Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 21.

A fire at Nos. 96 and 98 Merrimack-street, this morning, badly damaged the building, which is owned by JOHN NESMITH; destroyed S. R. FLETCHER'S bonnet bleachery, and damaged the boot and shoe stock of ELDRIDGE DEARBORN. The loss is $3,000 or $4,000. The property was partially insured. Three persons, who lodged in the upper stories, were suffocated, but not burned. Their names are MICHAEL B. GAFFNEY, aged 20 years, a temporary lodger; SYBIL SHACKFORD, aged 15, recently from Ellsworth, Me.; and a stranger, supposed to be GEORGE MANARY, a jeweler, recently from Boston.

Fenian Excitement in Chicago—The Catholic Bishop Refuses to Celebrate the Anniversary of the "Manchester Martyrs."

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The Committee on the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Manchester Martyrs met last night. A delegation was chosen to wait on Bishop DUGGAN, and request that a requiem mass be celebrated for the repose of the souls of the martyrs ALLEN, O'BRIEN and LARKIN. They report that the Bishop refuses to comply with the request, on the principle that he did not wish to have the Church brought into connection with any political party. He had always refused to countenance Fenianism, and that movement had a Fenian tendency, though not gotten up by either branch of the Brotherhood here. The following resolution was passed by the Committee:

Resolved, That we deprecate the conduct of Bishop DUGGAN, and regret his refusal to grant his permission to have the anniversary requiem mass offered up for the souls of our martyred brothers; that we feel as if our rights as Catholic Irishmen are outraged; that no influence can quench the Heaven-born spirit of liberty inherent in our nature, and implanted there by our Creator, nor smother the sympathy we feel toward those who have laid down their lives for those principles which are so firmly implanted in the Irish heart.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Ordnance Experiments by the Engineer's Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, Nov. 20.

The experimental firing, under the direction of the United States Engineer's Department, was inaugurated to-day, a large number of army officers being present, among whom were Gens. DELAFIELD, HUMPHREYS, BARNARD, CULLUM, BENHAM, SIMPSON, TOWER, WRIGHT, DIMICK, NEWTON, THORN, STEWART, GILMORE, CASEY, REESE, HAGEN and Col. KING, of the Ordnance Department, and Gens. BARRY, BREMERTON and ROBERTS, of this post.

The firing was conducted by Col. T. G. BAYLOR, assisted by Major W. S. BEEBE and Capt. POLAND. There are three different kinds of targets here, all of the latest and most improved patterns. The Engineers' Department has been engaged upon them for some months past, and they were models of neatness and strength. The largest one was made of granite, and had a small embrasure about four feet from the ground, and is said to have been erected upon the same plan as the "Rip Raps," or more properly Fort Wool. It is of strong stone work, and supported upon each side by heavy abutments. The second one is composed of a heavy wrought-iron embrasure, composed of two heavy plates of wrought iron over a foot in thickness, and firmly riveted together, the back supported by heavy masonry. The parapet on one side of this embrasure was composed of concrete, while the other was common earthwork. The third target is composed of brick, stone, and heavy wrought-iron plates, and made to represent the casemate of a fort. It is thought to be the strongest one of the three. The firing was commenced on the target first described, with a thirteen-inch smooth bore gun, the shot being of steel, and weighing about 320 pounds. The object was to strike the target at the embrasure, or near it, thus dismounting or disabling any piece that might have been planted behind it. The first shot was well aimed and just grazed the side of the target, going through it and landing safely in the sand. The second was a little higher, striking above the upper right-hand corner of the embrasure, and did an immense amount of damage, sending large pieces of granite, which would weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, some thirty to forty feet to the rear. The fourth and last shot fired at this target was from a fifteen-inch gun, and struck the target between the embrasure and the ground, tearing an immense hole in it. They made these experiments from a distance of 1,000 yards. They next tried the embrasure of plate wrought iron, the one proposed by Gen. BARNARD. The first shot, from a 13-inch smooth bore gun, struck the iron plate fairly in the centre, nearly burying itself, smashing the bolts, and completely demolishing that side of the work. A second shot from the 12-inch rifle, which arrived here a few days since, was fired at the opposite side of this work, striking it fairly, and knocking it to pieces. The shot weighed over 600 pounds, and was fired from a distance of 500 yards. This concluded the day's firing, and was highly satisfactory to all present.

The experiments will continue for some days, and it is expected that Gen. GRANT and the Secretary of War will arrive to-morrow, to witness them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Nov. 21.

Gens. HUMPHREY, DELAFIELD, GILMORE, COMSTOCK and BENHAM, Cols. CASEY and HOUSTON, and Majors KING and MAYER, are here witnessing the experiments with heavy artillery. They will leave to-night for the North.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Col. J. WHITEHEAD BYRON, late of the Eighty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., who distinguished himself during the late civil war as commander of the Irish Brigade after its consolidation, and at present a prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood, has just been appointed Brigadier-General in the United States Army by President JOHNSON. The *Fenian Volunteer* of this week contains a lengthy biography of Gen. BYRON.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—The directors of the Board of Trade were in session here to-day, looking to a public meeting early next week on the subject of cheap transportation, the Niagara Ship Canal, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—NEWELL A. FOSTER, proprietor of the Portland *Press*, died suddenly in Boston yesterday. He was a member elect of the Maine Legislature, and an influential and respected citizen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—Dr. HORACE B. WAKEFIELD, Superintendent of the State Almshouse at Monson, was arrested to-day for the illegal detention of an inmate. The trial will take place in about a week.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—A. J. HOUGH committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the eye with a pistol.

WASHINGTON.

The Paraguayan Affair—Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 21.

The Navy Department is to-day in receipt of voluminous dispatches from Rear-Admiral DAVIS, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, giving full particulars of the expedition of the United States steamer *Wasp* to Paraguay to relieve Minister WASHBURN, together with letters giving much information as to the situation of affairs. The dispatches are of such a nature that they cannot be made public. It may be mentioned, however, that nothing appears to justify the apprehensions expressed in the papers as to the treatment of Mr. BLISS and another member of the Legation. As will be seen by the following extract from Commander KIRKLAND'S letter, Mr. WASHBURN and family were received on board the *Wasp* on the 10th of September, that vessel remaining at her anchorage until the 12th, her Commander in the meantime having had a friendly interview with LOPEZ:

"On the morning of the 9th, at 1 A. M., I received the letter No. 19 from His Excellency, Mr. WASHBURN. On the 10th of September I received on board from a Paraguayan steamer Hon. CHARLES A. WASHBURN, his wife, child, Private Secretary, man servant and maid servant. On the 11th I called on President LOPEZ at his headquarters back of Viletta, and took leave of him. He expressed the utmost desire to be on friendly relations with the United States; deploring at the same time, what he termed the unprincipled conduct of Mr. WASHBURN. I thanked him for his feeling toward the United States, but declined to discuss the action of Mr. WASHBURN. I requested him to send a vessel with a flag of truce to escort the *Wasp* as far as the Brazilian iron-clads, anchored below the batteries of Angostura. This he cheerfully assented to. I feel bound to add that the Paraguayans treated this vessel in the most hospitable manner, furnishing fresh beef every day, and fruit for all hands on several occasions. In their intercourse with us they were excessively civil. On the morning of the 12th I received the letter No. 20 from the Paraguayan Naval Commander, and left Viletta accompanied by a Paraguayan steamer carrying a flag of truce at the fore, as far as the Guardia of Palma, where I found the advanced division of the Brazilian squadron."

Commander KIRKLAND speaks Spanish as fluently as English, which some of our representatives abroad do not; and was thus enabled to conduct all his negotiations intelligently, and to arrive at a clear understanding of the views of LOPEZ. Rear-Admiral DAVIS, as will be seen by the annexed letter, will accompany our newly-appointed Minister, Gen. MCMAHON, to Paraguay, and it cannot be doubted but that in the hands of both these officers the honor and interests of the United States will be protected:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP GUERRIERE,
RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have invited Gen. MCMAHON, the Minister to Paraguay, and his family, to take passage in this ship to the La Plata. I have already said in my communication, No. 135, current series, that I shall accompany him to Paraguay. I shall confer freely with Mr. WORTHINGTON, the Minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, from whom I shall no doubt obtain information which will serve to modify and mature any plans of proceedings. I shall keep the Department constantly and fully advised of my actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. N. DAVIS,
Rear-Admiral Commanding S. A. Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following assignments of officers of Engineer Corps are announced:

Brevet Major AMOS STICKNEY is relieved from duty at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, and ordered to St. Paul, Minn. Capt. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE is relieved from duty at Milwaukee, and ordered to Willett's Point. Brevet Lieut.-Col. FRANCIS A. FARQUHAR is relieved from duty at Detroit, and directed to proceed to Milwaukee and relieve Col. WHEELER of the charge of the river and harbor improvement works. Brevet Col. F. E. PRIME is ordered to New-Orleans, to relieve Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. D. MCALLISTER of the public works with which he is charged; MCALLISTER is ordered to Oswego, to relieve Col. BLUNT of the charge of all the fortification works, &c., under his control. Col. BLUNT, when relieved, will proceed to Key West, relieving Brevet Brig.-Gen. SIMPSON of the charge of Forts Jefferson and Taylor.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day, $561,982.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	100,000
To the U. S. Depository at Cincinnati	100,000
To the National Banks	365,368
The Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks as security for circulation	341,556,604
And as security for public deposits	38,073,050
National Bank currency issued during the week	159,030
Total to date	310,723,296
Mutilated bills returned	9,931,620
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	890,287
Actual circulation at this date	299,901,389
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	500,300

PERSONAL.

Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, a former member of Congress from the Seventh District of Virginia, and Minister to Chili, &c., died at his home, near Culpepper Court-house, on Thursday last.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona from Aspinwall—$294,721 in Specie.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall Nov. 13, reached this port yesterday with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$85,148 85	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Moritz Meyer	83,823 30	S. L. Isaacs & Achs	$1,700 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	105,700 00	Trevor & Colgate	1,547 00
Lees & Waller	11,102 37		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,700 00	Grand Total	$294,721 52
Total	$291,474 52		

United States of Colombia—Unsettled Condition of Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 13, 1868.

We have no local news of importance, and indeed nothing new from any quarter. The South and Central American mails are not due till the 19th.

We have heard nothing from the expedition of the acting President of the State, Gen. CORREOSO, since my last; but we are momentarily expecting news from the Department of Chiriqui, in this State, which is the headquarters of the rebellion against him. The result is somewhat doubtful, as his opponent is said to have about the same number of men in arms.

The President of the State still insists upon collecting a double tax from the foreign and native merchants for war purposes, and the Consuls still insist that their countrymen shall not pay it. The question will very soon be tested, as the acting President, MENDOZA, is expecting orders in a day or two from CORREOSO as to whether he shall exact the double tax.

The Government is snatching up every negro and Indian in the streets for the war, and great alarm prevails among the inhabitants of this city in consequence of the hourly reports that a rising will take place among the Conservatives. A plot of the Conservatives to seize the war steamer *Bolivar*, now in this harbor, and belonging to the nation, has already been frustrated by timely information. It was intended that if CORREOSO returned victorious, on the little steamer *Montijo*, with his 500 men, to send the latter down with the *Bolivar* and drown the whole lot. And had the plan succeeded it would have been a nice thing for Panama, as the friends of CORREOSO among us would probably have avenged him and his negro soldiers by cutting the throats of half our population.

In this sad state of thing we have only the old *Cyane* here, with fifty men and officers. The Admiral was sent for some weeks since, but Lima and Valparaiso are much pleasanter places for Admirals than Panama, and we hardly expect him to answer our call. The United States gunboat *Yantic* arrived at Aspinwall this morning. The *Gettysburg*, now there, will soon leave for the United States.

GEN. GRANT.

His Visit to Philadelphia—Reception at the Union League Club—A Scene at the Opera.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 21.

The arrival of Gen. GRANT in this city on Thursday evening was mentioned in yesterday's *Inquirer*, and below will be found a statement of his movements yesterday. Directly after breakfast he proceeded in company with A. E. BORIE, Esq., to the residence of Hon. HORACE BINNEY, on Fourth-street, below Walnut, and spent half an hour in social converse with that gentleman, between whom and Gen. GRANT there exists a warm personal regard. The General walked to Mr. BINNEY'S residence, and managed to escape notice along the street, but he had not the same good fortune on his return to the hotel, for he was recognized near the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and in a very few minutes a large crowd gathered, as the cry of "Grant—Grant" spread among the people. The General found himself so closely pressed by the throng, each of whom was desirous of taking him by the hand, or getting a good square look at his face, that he was compelled to take refuge in a dry-goods store in the neighborhood, where he remained until he could take a carriage, in which he was rapidly driven off. The General then proceeded to the residence of Mr. POTTER, the keeper of the mansion presented to him, (Gen. GRANT,) on Chesnut-street, above Nineteenth, by citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. POTTER is very sick, and is a personal friend of the General's, and the visit was simply to sympathize with him in his protracted illness. These were the only two out-door calls made by the General, and he remained at the Continental in his rooms until 5 o'clock in the evening, when, in company with Mrs. GRANT, Gen. DENT, Gen. BADEAU and Mr. BORIE, carriages were taken, and the party proceeded to the Union League House, in response to a special invitation extended by members of the League, to partake of a private dinner at that place. A committee of the Union League, of which Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN was Chairman, proceeded to New-York during the early part of the week, for the express purpose of inviting the General to the dinner last evening. During yesterday afternoon the General was called on by several hundred ladies and gentlemen, and the table in his room was completely covered with cards of the visiting parties. Among these cards were the following: Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, Senator Alex. G. Cattell, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. Charles O'Neill, George H. Stuart, Col. A. K. McClure, George H. Boker, D. W. McKibben, U. S. A., J. J. Critley, U. S. A., Gen. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster-General; Gen. Torbet, George H. Crosman, John Rice, John S. Cunningham, Paymaster U. S. A.; Col. John W. Forney, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Bishop Simpson, Jay Cooke, C. Stuart Patterson, James H. Orne, Galusha A. Grow, Aubrey H. Smith, Hon. William D. Kelley, Col. S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Lorin Blodgett, Alexander Cummings, J. C. Biddle, Charles H. T. Esling, Capt. Stimmel, U. S. N., Capt. Forney, U. S. Marines. The majority of the gentlemen who called to pay their respects were accompanied by their ladies, and in some instances their entire families. The General received his visitors with quiet cordiality, and had a pleasant word for everybody.

The General never looked better in his life. He presents a remarkably fresh, healthy appearance, and our reporter noted an entire absence of the anxious, care-worn look he formerly had, particularly when he had his headquarters at City Point.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The General and suit reached the Union League House shortly after 5 o'clock and received a cordial though informal reception at the hands of the members of the League present. After a general introduction all around, the company retired to the dining-room and partook of dinner. In the absence of Mayor MCMICHAEL, ADOLPH E. BORIE, Esq., presided. After the removal of the cloth, the health of Gen. GRANT was proposed and drank amid a scene of great enthusiasm; but, owing to a definite understanding no speeches were made, and the General himself was even spared the task of replying briefly to the toast given in his honor. The dinner was conducted without any ceremony, and was remarkably private in its character. About fifty guests sat at the table, among whom were Senator Alexander G. Cattell, George H. Stuart, Henry C. Carey, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, M. Hall Stanton, Col. John W. Forney, Congressmen Charles O'Neil, Leonard Myers and William D. Kelley, Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Wayne McVeagh, Gen. Selfridge, Ex-Sheriff Howell, William D. Lewis, John P. Verree, George H. Boker, John Rice, William A. Leeds, C. J. Hoffman, Major Samuel Bell, Gen. Gideon Clark, Jacob Reigel, J. E. Addicks, E. C. Knight, E. A. Souder and others. About 8:30 o'clock the party left the dinner table, and the General proceeded to the reception room of the League House, when he was introduced to a large number of the members who were not fortunate enough to be present at the dinner. The dinner table was again resorted to after the reception mentioned, and a general *conversazione* occurred, during which the Republican Invincibles and a number of the "Boys in Blue," under the guidance of Gen. OWEN, STEPHEN T. SOUDER, A. P. COLESBURY and GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., made their appearance in front of the League House, accompanied by the Invincibles' band. As it was raining in torrents at the time, the contemplated serenade in front of the League House was dispensed with, and the band and the accompanying party were invited inside, where the band played a number of pieces.

THE GENERAL AT THE OPERA.

About 10:30 o'clock the President elect, accompanied by Gen. DENT, Gen. BADEAU, and some members of the Union League, proceeded to the Academy of Music just in time to witness a portion of the last act of "La Belle Helene," performed by BATEMAN'S Opera Bouffe Troupe. The General was escorted to the private box, where he had not been seated over a minute or two, when the audience caught sight of him, and a scene of great enthusiasm at once ensued. The audience cheered, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the excitement was so great that the performance had to be temporarily stopped. The General bowed his acknowledgments and the performance then went on, but the enthusiasm broke out afresh when the curtain went down, and the General was followed out of the Academy by at least one-half the audience, who cheered him lustily until he drove off in a carriage which was in waiting. The General will leave for Washington to-day.

BURNING OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Destruction by Fire of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Columbus—Six Patients Burned to Death.

From the Ohio Statesman, Nov. 20.

Never in the history of Columbus was there such a conflagration as that at the Lunatic Asylum, of which we gave a hasty and necessarily partial account yesterday, as all sorts of rumors were flying, and we did not wish to give more than the facts. Paying a visit to the ruins, yesterday, we were enabled to gather many important particulars, and have time to relate besides what we heard and saw.

THE FIRE.

The fire broke out about 9:30 o'clock. It was first discovered in one of the rooms at the northeast corner of the east wing of the building. This east wing was devoted entirely to the use of the female patients, and the ward or section where the fire originated contained some fifty of them. Fifteen minutes before all that portion of the building was in flames, the attendant having that section in charge, passed through it, and there was no signs of fire, smell of smoke, or other indication of danger. Quick as flash it must have spread, for, by the time the engines arrived on the ground, though the flames did not show through the roof, the interior was so filled with smoke and fire as to threaten death to any one who should attempt to penetrate it. The major portion of the inmates had not yet retired, but in the ward where the fire originated, some of the most mischievous were, and some sick ones. All efforts to induce these to leave their rooms were unavailing, and the few citizens who had reached the place, and the attendants, were obliged, at the risk of their own lives, to rush in and drag them from the horrible fate that awaited them. The roar of the flames, the rolling clouds of smoke, now black as night and again lit with a lurid glare; the cries, screams, shouts, laughter and dancing of the demented women, whose madness seemed increased by the wild and exciting scenes around them, made up a picture terrible to look upon. By and by came word that some were dying in their rooms suffocated in the smoke, and others raving and struggling to free themselves from their confinement. Then some of our heroic citizens rushed into the flames and dragged forth the dead and the dying. Some were dead when reached; others died shortly after coming to the fresh air. One poor creature, a beautiful girl of about eighteen, whose arms were confined because of her mischievous propensities, on being brought out called piteously for her mother, and died with the prayer on her lips that she might be allowed to lay her head upon her mother's breast, "it pains me so," she said. There were six of the female patients who died of suffocation and inhalation of the flames. They were placed on mattresses on the piazza, near the main entrance, and afterward conveyed to the dead-house in the North Graveyard, to await the orders of their friends. Their names and residences are: MARY MURRAY, Wyandot County; SUSAN A. PARKER, Lickring County; BRIDGET BROPHY, Columbus; CLARA BRADFORD, LIZZIE HERROLD and CAROLINE CONNER, Athens County. There were rumors of many more having lost their lives, but it is absolutely certain that the above names comprise the total fatalities. Three persons, HATTIE LOVE, Mrs. BAIN and Mrs. PARKER, were nearly suffocated, but were all right last night. The opinion of those connected with the institution in regard to the origin of the fire is that some one of the patients, in a spirit of mischief, lit a bit of paper at the gas burner in the hall, just after the attendant had passed through, and set fire to her bed. On no other theory can the choking, blinding smoke be accounted for. The building was heated by steam, and no story of "defective flues" will answer. The gas burner in this portion of the building was in easy reach, the ceiling being low, and although the strictest orders are issued to prevent patients approaching the lights, yet the cunning of madness often is too much for the watchfulness of sanity.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

The noble men who, disdaining death, plunged into its jaws to snatch from thence its passive victims, are entitled to most honorable mention. Mr. LOUIS SEIBERT, of the firm of SEIBERT & LILLEY, exhibited true bravery in returning again and again to the burning rooms of the east wing, bearing away in his arms on each occasion an inmate, until at last encroaching fire seriously threatened to cut off his own retreat. In his last visit to the fatal east wing, Mr. SEIBERT narrowly escaped death. Against remonstrance, he dashed through a sea of fire, followed by a noble attendant carrying the keys of the hall, until they together reached a room, the door of which was found to be already a sheet of flame. Dashing through, Mr. SEIBERT directed the light of a small lamp, which he held in his right hand, to the only bed in the room, but finding it unoccupied, sprang out in the hall, telling the attendant that the room was not occupied by a patient. On being assured that the room was occupied, Mr. SIEBERT again entered, and casting the light from his lamp around the room, discovered a female crouching in a corner, to spring at his throat. In her mad rush at him, he fortunately caught her right hand in his left, and throwing away the lamp, trusted in the fierce ensuing grapple in the darkness to secure her other hand. He succeeded, and although a powerful man, found it necessary to exert all his strength in bringing the inmate to her knees, in which position he dragged her through fire and suffocating smoke to a place of safety. The great exertion of the wrestle, together with the long exposure to the suffocating smoke and gas of the room, overcame Mr. SIEBERT, and he sank fainting to the floor.

THE SPECTRE INMATE

was the theme of universal conversation among the masses within the area in rear of the main entrance, during the progress of the fire, but a careful search by humane men soon transformed the reported spirit into a poor frightened lady, who, escaping death from the crumbling walls, had evaded her watchers, and with wonderful agility had climbed to the roof of the conservatory in the rear, where, in white night dress she nimbly walked the ledge, singing the while, in apparent ignorance of the terrible doings of the Fire King around her. She was removed in safety.

The females, inhabiting the east wing and the eastern portion of the south front, were cared for by being conveyed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in omnibuses and close carriages of every description that could be got together. Some of them, forced from the burning building, were wildly violent, but under the firm care and kind treatment of the attendants, who for months had kept watch and ward over them, the patients were removed without much difficulty. One old lady we noticed, seated in a carriage, was wild with excitement. She seemed determined to get out, and struggled hard for that purpose. She was anxious to go to her room, now, alas! a sheet of burning flame. At this moment we noticed a young lady of some 20 years, who rushed up to the carriage, and as she clasped her arms around the old lady's neck, in an endearing tone said: "Aunty, I have come to take care of you!" In an instant the lunatic lady was subdued, and as she buried her face on the bosom of her friend, for such undoubtedly she was, she murmured, "Yes, yes, my child," and was led to a different carriage, where familiar faces greeted her, with the confiding faith of a child with its mother. We knew neither of the parties, but it required no stretch of imagination to conceive that the young lady was the kind attendant of the elderly lunatic, and by kindness had taught her to place her trust in one who had never deceived her. This little episode spoke volumes for the humanity of that attendant. The female patients were all taken to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Over 250, male and female, were cared for at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was promptly thrown open for their reception. The deaf mutes were transferred to other portions of the building, and were forced to remain content with one-half the accommodations previously enjoyed, yet not a sign or murmur escaped them. Each one seemed to feel as if upon his or her exertions to make comfortable the strange guests thus suddenly forced upon them depended the reputation of the Asylum for hospitality. It is much praise to say that, wild as was the condition of the patients, when thus transferred—raving as many of them were and all terribly excited—by 3 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, and before the Lunatic Asylum was entirely in flames, all the patients thus transferred to the Asylum for Mutes were either asleep or quiet.

The main building of the Central Lunatic Asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 30th of November, 1838, and wings were added on the east and west sides in 1852. The cost of erecting the main building was $77,708. The wings cost $68,048. The total loss to the State by this fire is something over a half million of dollars.

The cause of the entire destruction of the building was lack of water. Had there been a sufficiency to supply the steamers, $10,000 would have covered the entire loss to the State. For six or seven years the City Council of Columbus has been straining every nerve to raise money to build waterworks. The State has been asked to aid us, but the request has never been granted. Had the State of Ohio owned $100,000 of Columbus city bonds last night the Asylum would have been saved, for the waterworks would have been built four years ago had such aid been given.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Louis Davis at Cleveland, Ohio, for the Murder of David P. Skinner, in September last.

We published recently the confession of ROBERT MCKANNA, who, with LOUIS R. DAVIS, is now on trial at Cleveland, Ohio, for the murder of DAVID P. SKINNER, near that city on the 12th of September last. It will be recollected that the murderers, four in number, with handkerchiefs tied over their faces, rushed into Mr. SKINNER'S house at night for the purpose of robbery, and deliberately shot Mr. SKINNER, in the presence of his wife and two other persons. On Wednesday last, during the progress of the trial, MCKANNA asked to be placed on the witness stand, and, having been sworn, gave a circumstantial account of the doings of the four murderers that night, and charging DAVIS with having fired the fatal shot. This confession, given in open Court and in presence of a large assemblage of spectators, created scarcely less excitement than did the murder of Mr. SKINNER. On the following day DAVIS made the subjoined statement under oath:

STATEMENT UNDER OATH OF THE DEFENDANT, LOUIS R. DAVIS.

Am married. Am 27 years of age. Have lived in Cleveland two years the 20th of October. Am a carriage-maker by trade and have done a good deal of blacksmithing work. Lived in Fredonia, N. Y., before I came to Cleveland. Came from there here and drove a team, bringing my wife and goods. Had been in partnership with SAMUEL DAVIS something over a year when I was arrested. Our place of business was at No. 41 Michigan-street. Resided at No. 68 Michigan-street when I was arrested. Lived before that at No. 108 Seneca-street. SAMUEL DAVIS and I were equal partners. Know HUTCH BUTTERFIELD, but not very well. Have a very slight acquaintance with MULHALL. Know FOLLIOTT quite well. JOHN QUIN'S brewery was directly opposite my blacksmith shop. FOLLIOTT lived in the rear of the brewery. Never saw MCKANNA that I am positive of until after I was arrested. I went to Independence with the men on the night of the Skinner murder. At FOLLIOTT'S suggestion I went. Started there with MULHALL. Overtook others just this side of the eight-mile lock. There were five of us. We stopped at the lock awhile and a man I have since learned was MCKANNA, and FOLLIOTT started off after a sledge. As soon as they came back we went on across the bridge, and walked on until FOLLIOTT said we were on the wrong road. We then went back and took another road until we came to a house, and FOLLIOTT said, "This is the house." We then tied handkerchiefs over our faces. FOLLIOTT, MULHALL and MCKANNA went on, and I staid back. MULHALL came back to me and asked me if I wasn't going to come on. I said "No; when you get ready I will come in and open the safe." Then I went on to the east side of the house. Soon after I heard a shot fired, and two men rushed past me. I saw that something was wrong, and started to run too. Before we got down the hill I called out to know what was the matter. Got no reply, and asked the question again. Did not get any reply. Was not in the house of SKINNER on the night of the murder, and was never in it. I lived in Buffalo about a year before I came to Fredonia. Never went by the name of HUTCH or HATCH, or any other than LOUIS R. DAVIS. Was not concerned in the diamond robbery at HOGAN & WADE'S. Was not consulted about it. The man who committed it did not have my overcoat on. I recollect saying to MCKANNA that if he should come up here and swear that I shot SKINNER he would commit murder just as much as if he should strike me down right there. Never threatened to kill MCKANNA if he should testify against me. Never threatened him. Remember the interview had with me at the Police Court. Heard the statement of WEAVER relative to that interview. I did claim then that I was in Cleveland all that night. The statements I made then were all false, with one or two exceptions. Don't remember of seeing HUTCH BUTTERFIELD and BILL PALMER coming down Broadway Sunday morning after the murder. Might have seen them, but don't remember.

Upon the witness stand DAVIS appeared anything but thoroughly composed. As he was relating his version of the affair his eyes would wander from his counsel to the jury, and thence to the Judge, and occasionally he would look up at the audience, but on such occasions he would soon turn away and drop his gaze to the floor. During the argument of his attorney respecting the admissibility of certain communications made by him he became exceedingly uneasy, evidently fearing lest he would have to divulge the very things he most desired to keep in the background. When the Judge sustained the objection against such testimony going to the jury he breathed freer, and seemed to brighten up somewhat, but left the stand with the air of a man who already felt the first warnings of a rapidly approaching horrible doom. By his own confession, as appears in his statement, he places a very heavy weight upon the testimony of MCKANNA, and, no doubt, if convicted, will charge upon him the responsibility of it, as it supplied, if the jury believe it, the very kind most needed by the prosecution to make out a perfect case.

NIAGARA FALLS.

How Strangers are Taken in and Done for—Interesting Testimony.

SAUL DAVIS, proprietor of the Table Rock House at Niagara Falls, recently sued the proprietors of the Hamilton, Ontario, *Times*, for alleged libel, that paper having charged that DAVIS, and the roughs who frequented his place, were guilty of the most outrageous extortions upon visitors. The case has occupied several days in the Courts, the trial resulting in a verdict for the defendants. The following is a fair sample of the testimony elicited on the trial, the witness being but one of a number of victims who were called:

Mr. S. L. Kilbourne, of Lansing, Mich., testified: I live in Lansing, State of Michigan; am a lawyer; visited Table Rock 28th of February, 1866; came down on morning train from Hamilton; hired a man to drive me to Niagara Falls; on approaching the Table Rock Hotel a person came out and invited me in; I at first declined, but he was pressing, saying there was no charge, and at last I got out; I got to the head of the stairs when we turned into a room, where there was waterproof clothing; the attendant then put the clothing on my person, and we descended under the Falls; on returning, the attendant (a mulatto) stripped me and said he wanted to take my photograph—it would be only 50 cents; I declined, stating that I was not very good looking, and did not want it; he urged me, and finally I told him to take the photograph, which was done; while the picture was being completed, I strolled on the river; on returning, I found the picture completed; took it up and threw down half-a-dollar; DAVIS says "What's that for?" I said for the photograph; he said, "$4 more—that is the price;" I said I was assured it would be only fifty cents, and asked him to get the man who had told me the price, and if he said so I would pay, as I didn't care for the money; he said the man was not in—had gone to a funeral; it then occurred to me that I was being sold out pretty cheap, and I said, "How many times a day does your colored man go to funerals?" He replied, "As often as any of his friends died;" I then said I hoped he had not a large circle of friends, as I would not like to pay $4 a-piece for their deaths; I was good natured up to this time; DAVIS insisted on the $4, but I refused, and he said he had a way of making people pay when they refused; said I to him, "Well, my friend, just develop your scheme;" he said he had a Mayor's Court here, and he would have me arrested, to which I replied that I thought I knew as much about Courts as he did; I was beginning to get mad; he showed signs of coming from behind the counter to extort payment by violence, and I said to him I had not had any gentle exercise that morning, and if he would come I wouldn't mind a little, and I then unbuttoned my coat; he then stepped back and asked me if I would pay for the photograph or not; I told him I had paid, and would pay no more; he said, "very well, we'll see; you can't leave this house until you do pay;" he then gave some call—a whistle, I think—when several men came in, and DAVIS then said, "are you going to pay for that article?" I said no, and asked, "What did you bring those men for?" He said that was not my business. In the meantime, one of the men stepped up to the door, and a lady called in and asked what was the trouble; he made an evasive reply, saying, "I'll attend to the matter," and she passed back. I then examined my position, and saw that they had outflanked me and cut off my retreat, and then said, "I will pay this money to you, but under protest, and will try and get it back." He said he did not care what I did. I took out $4 in silver and put it on the show-case. I supposed that was the end of my troubles, and buttoned up my coat and attempted to get out of the house, when I heard steps behind me, and a man stepped up and said, "Hold on, $2 more;" I said, "What do you want $3 more for;" he said for the guide under the Falls, and the use of the water-proof overcoat; I said the man assured me there was no charge, and I thought I had paid enough, as I had paid fifty cents already; he said that was nothing, it was only a gratuity; he did not want any more words with me—I could pay and leave; I then turned to the hackman and said, "how much do I owe you, sir? I want to understand what I am about;" he said, "do you understand the bargain? When you get back to the bridge you will be owing me fifty cents in silver;" I said "all right, you are a gentleman;" when DAVIS responded, "do you mean to say I am not a gentleman?" I said I did not think anything about it—I knew he was not; I told him I thought I had been treated very shamefully, but that if he was in immediate want of $2 I would give it to him; he then wanted to know what I was going to do about it, (meaning the payment of the further sum of $2;) I offered to pay him the $2, and $10 in addition, if he would come out and give me a fair show; the proposition was a rash one, as I afterward thought, he being big enough to lick me; I eventually paid the $2, and he then ordered me to leave his house; did not see a bar-room in the house; I recognise Charles Davis, (now in court,) as the man who had the altercation with me.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Reason for the Present High Price of Coal—A Dealer's Explanation.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Dealer," writes the following letter to the Baltimore *Gazette*, in answer to an article in that paper regarding the present extremely high price of coal throughout the country:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1868.

EDITORS GAZETTE: My attention has been called to an article that appeared in your editorial columns on the 14th inst., asking "How it happens that the price of anthracite coal has been steadily advancing in the face of a failing market for agricultural produce?" Now, "it happens" that the price of agricultural produce has nothing whatever to do with the price of coal; most assuredly it had no connection therewith in June last, when breadstuffs were from twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher than at present, and coal thirty-three per cent. lower. The price of coal is controlled by the great law of supply and demand, and by certain surrounding circumstances that may affect that, and have no effect on any other article of merchandise. The true secret of the present high price of coal in this market is simply this: Consumers would not buy when it was selling at from $6 50 to $7 per ton, in the months of June and July last, but in their superior wisdom they said with one accord, "Coal will be lower in September and October; we will buy then." Thus was three months of the working season almost lost to the trade, and when these wise people waited and found that coal did not decline to $6, but on the contrary had an upward tendency, they came simultaneously into the market as buyers. This created an active demand here, and a similar state of things in other cities stimulated the trade to an unusual degree, while the long-continued strikes in Schuylkill and other counties of Pennsylvania had the effect of reducing the amount mined to a deficiency of half a million tons as compared with the same time last year, (September,) while the demand from all quarters was greatly in excess of the past season. The operatives (who by the way are thoroughly posted, by means of their thorough organization, as to the condition of the markets) at once took advantage of the necessities of the situation, and the operators immediately acceded to their demands for increased wages, as it was absolutely impossible to mine an adequate amount of coal so late in the season if they allowed the men to lose weeks or months by another "turn out." This, repeated several times, caused corresponding advances in the price of coal at the mines. The Northern Central Railway reduced their rates on coal in the month of June as an inducement to dealers to lay in stocks early in Summer and affording the same opportunity, indirectly, to consumers to purchase at low rates. These low rates not being taken advantage of, the freight was advanced on the 1st September to the former figures, and on the 13th instant a further advance of fifty cents per ton took place on this road. The several lines of canal entered into an arrangement in March last for a low tariff of through rates from Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Millersburg, &c., to Havre de Grace and Baltimore, but there was no disposition shown by consumers to avail themselves of the reduced tolls and consequent low prices of coal, and the revenue falling off from this source, the rates were advanced respectively on Sept. 9, Oct. 12, Nov. 4, and Nov. 9, making an aggregate advance in sixty days of eighty-one cents per ton. These advances, together with higher rates of boatman's freights, and the actual advance at the mines of, say from $2 to $2 50 per ton, have caused the increased cost by water transportation. It has been said that the supply of coal has been kept back for some months to produce a scarcity—fancied or real—in the market, for speculative purposes. So far from this being the case, the deficiency of September has not only been made up, but an excess of nearly 1,000,000 tons has been mined and sent to market over any former year, and the weekly returns of the trade show a continuous increase. There is a steadily growing demand for anthracite coal in the New-England States for manufacturing as well as domestic purposes, while the scarcity and high price of wood, as well as rapid increase of population of our city and vicinity, may account for the great demand for this fuel. Large shipments are daily made *via* Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Northern canals to Western New-York for consumption, and to Erie and other points for transhipment to the Lake cities. This trade, inaugurated within the past two or three years, has grown in importance, and is already being felt here by opening a market for coals that formerly came in this direction. So far from the dealers being able to make contracts with the mines at the beginning of the season, I would say, they cannot make contracts one day ahead, and orders actually sent to the mines and accepted are filled at the price prevailing when shipped, and not at the price when such orders are taken. The loss, then, in these advances, falls principally upon the dealer, and not upon the consumer, for during the active season of sale no dealer can get a surplus of coal, but is constantly oversold, and the orders taken to-day are filled at the price of the next day or next week, and not unfrequently at the market price for two or three months thereafter. Thousands of tons of coal have been delivered in this city since the first day of September, at a loss to the dealer of from $1 to $2 50 or $3 per ton, the coal being sold in the months of June and July at $7 and less per ton. Having shown how much of the high price of coal is chargeable to the carrying companies, it might be said that as the production of coal has not been a remunerative business for the past few years, those now engaged in it may, perhaps, be pardoned for taking a fair advantage of the rise in the market value of their products. The actual first cost of the various kinds of coal delivered to the consumer at this time is as follows:

Wilkesbarre, Pittston and other white ash coals	$9 20 to	$9 30
Shamokin and Sunbury	9 45 to	9 70
Lyken's Valley		9 75

To this must be added the heavy incidental expenses of conducting business, and the loss from short weight of coal received, waste in handling, &c. The present retail price is from $10 to $10 50 per ton. The cost of the free burning or soft coals, sold in this market, is at this time $5 50 to $5 75 per ton at the mines, or shipping point. It is proper that the cost of production, transportation and handling of an article of such prime necessity should be better understood, and the writer trusts that an intelligent public will see no ground for suspecting the coal dealers of sharing in what has been termed the speculative price of coal. Taking everything into consideration, there is no business of importance so unremunerative as that of coal, and none upon which the community at large is so profoundly ignorant.

THANKSGIVING.

Mayor's Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York have recommended that Thursday, the 26th day of November, instant, be set apart and observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving.

I earnestly unite in these recommendations of the National and State Executives. Let all public and private business be suspended on that day in this City, and let the people everywhere, in their homes and in their churches, with hearts full of gratitude to Almighty God, the giver of all good, render to Him praise and thanksgiving for all His mercies.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—JOHN CARROLL, of No. 645 Greenwich-street, has a woman who passes as his wife, who resides at No. 640. The pair had been out together, and were returning home at midnight, when CARROLL found a man in the hall, who turned out to be Officer EDWIN BARBELLETT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, dressed in citizens' clothes. CARROLL demanded his business, and angry words passed between them. The officer then drew a revolver and fired twice at his antagonist, the second bullet taking effect in CARROLL'S chin, passing into his neck and displacing several teeth. The wounded man was removed to the station-house and had his wound dressed. The officer stated that he was assaulted in the head by several men, one of whom struck him with a club, and he used the pistol in defence. BARBELLETT was placed under arrest to await an examination.

ARE OYSTERS BAGGAGE?—The Providence *Journal* says Mr. JOSEPH H. SMITH raked up an oyster from the new bed off Bullock's Point, on Friday, the shell of which had grown over and held fast a leather strap having on one end a metal baggage check (No. 303) bearing the stamp of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, and such as was used by them six years ago. It must have been dropped overboard from some steamer, and become united to the oyster when the latter was very small. We suppose that anybody who can present the answering check will be entitled to take the oyster.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

Master,
I was standing idle in the market-place
When He came,
I had but to look upon His glorious face
For His name.

I did not ask, Who art Thou? For I well knew
No other
Ever had such a Royal grace, eyes so true,
My Brother.

He laid His hand upon my shoulder gently
With a sigh,
"Wilt Thou not help me? I have so much to do;
Let me die."

I fell down in mine anguish, kissing his feet,
Full of shame;
He, stooping, raised me up, and whispered sweet
My new name.

"My servant, fear thou not!" We went together
O'er the moor;
I felt not driving sleet or bitter weather,
Very poor,

Yet very rich, for He unlocked iron time
With His key.
We heard the far-off city's golden bells chime,
"No more sea!"

"Wilt thou be My servant evermore?"
"Evermore!"
"Shall I find thee idle 'mid the market's roar?"
"Never more!
O my master ever more! No, never more!"

ARTISTS IN LOVE AND POISON.

From Belgravia for November.

The fatiguingly-lively Mme. DE SEVIGNE, who skips with her pen round a murderess and a burning at stake as lightly as she does over the doings of a Ninon de l'Enclos or an indecorous dance, wrote after the execution of the Marquise DE BRINVILLIERS, "At last it is all over. LA BRINVILLIERS is floating about the air. Her poor little body was thrown after execution into a very large fire, and her cinders were dispersed to the winds; so that she now comes into our mouth with our breath, and by the contact of spiritual particles a taste for poisoning will get hold of us, at which we shall be quite astonished." The self-constituted lady-gazetteer of the seventeenth century was writing a good deal nearer the truth than she often did, when she penned that last paragraph. A taste for poisoning (*quelque humeur empoisonnate*) had got hold of society high and low, in her time, to a greater degree than she was aware of; and the sale of *poudres de succession*, (of which the BRINVILLIERS boasted once in a genial state after dinner that she had a boxful for private use,) together with the dispensing of other baneful compounds, formed the main occupation of one of the largest and most lucrative professions in Paris.

The age of LOUIS XIV. may well be called the *grand siècle*, for it was as great in its crimes as in its splendors. If society finds the proceedings of a Mme. Rachel rather not to its taste in the present day, what would it say if a La Voisin should come to light as the head of a great class, with a host of noble clients and patronesses for customers? LA VOISIN began business as little more than the Mme. Rachel of her time; and if after hearing the trial of the one, we look at the story of the other, and contrast the two together, we shall find the difference to be about as great as that of the *Inferno* of DANTE would to an *Inferno* by a popular poet,—if the latter should ever think of doing for DANTE what he has done for Solomon.

The doings of LA VOISIN, and the trial of herself and accomplices, two hundred and forty in number, before the secret tribunal of the *Chambre Ardente*, is the subject of these few pages; and if we are able to say anything about it, we owe no thanks to LOUIS XIV., for he ordered every paper connected with the affair to be burnt, and not a French newspaper was allowed to speak a word on the subject. Nevertheless, as is nearly always the case, reports intended only for private use have escaped destruction; and one of the most important of these is the summary of the interrogatories of the prisoners, drawn up by the Lieutenant-General of Police, M. DE LA REYNIE, intended only for the eyes of COLBERT and LOUIS XIV.

The trial and execution of the Marquise DE BRINVILLIERS had agitated Europe, and set the people and nobility of Paris in a state of wild and fearful emotion. The curiosity of all classes about the BRINVILLIERS had been so great that the first ladies of the court crowded to see the culprit emerge from her cell on the morning of her execution. One hundred thousand spectators were massed by the sides of her tumbril, or were congregated about her scaffold. But her death did not allay the dark and dreadful apprehensions which lurked in the recesses of every household. The BRINVILLIERS had said if she but opened her mouth she could incriminate half Paris. Nor was this a spiteful and vain boast. Yet even the BRINVILLIERS herself had no connection with the large body of paid practitioners, male and female *bravos* of poisons, who abounded in the French capital. She was not aware that LA VOISIN, LA BOSSE, LA TRIANON, LA FILASTRE, and dozens of others, were established dealers in assassination in a very large and profitable way of business.

The Brinvilliers affair is but a prelude of a private character to the great La Voisin trial; and even the trial of LA VOISIN herself forms but a first act in the great investigation of the *Chambre Ardente*—the Burning Chamber, so called from the manner of disposing of the accused.

The Marquise was executed on the 16th of July, 1676. She had threatened disclosures, but none came. Violent and mysterious deaths went on increasing; people lived in a chronic state of horrible suspicion and dread; the dark gang of poisoners went on secretly creating *successions*, and putting husbands and intractable relatives out of the way. LA REYNIE, the Lieutenant-General of Police, pondered gravely, knit his brows, and shook his head in vain; he set his *archers* and *exempts* on every scent; sent his piercing eyes in scrutiny over all the dark haunts of crime and charlatanism, but in vain; when a new impulse was given to his activity by a discovery in the confessional of the Church of the Jesuits in the Rue Saint Antoine. Exactly fourteen months after the execution of LA BRINVILLIERS, an anonymous letter was thrown into the box, declaring that a project was on foot to poison the King and the Dauphin. LA REYNIE sharpened his wits, and searched with his own eyes and those of his subordinates afresh; months passed, and at last the Police laid their hands on two individuals, LOUIS VARENS and ROBERT DE LA MIREE, *seigneur* DE BACHIMONT in Artois. M. LOUIS VARENS seemed to LA REYNIE an individual who required looking after; his past was of a more than doubtful character; he was suspected of having poisoned the Duke of Savoy; he was a great searcher after the *grand œuvre*—always a suspicious line of business; and he openly sold love-charms and philtres to midwives and ladies of doubtful character. M. LOUIS VARENS and M. DE BACHIMONT were, in fact, a dark and highly-suspicious pair of Arcadian brothers, working in common. LA REYNIE, by close observation, convinced himself that he had at all events scented out one poison-laboratory. Having got wind of one such manufactory, it was not difficult to lay hands on the retail agents and customers. A woman, LA BOSSE, the widow of a horse-dealer; another woman, LA VIGOUREUX, wife of a ladies'-tailor, a man *modiste*, a Mr. Worth of the period, in fact, for a ladies'-tailor is not a modern invention; a woman, LA GRANGE, and a man named NAIL, were laid hold of, and swept into one first batch, and tried and convicted of dealing in poisons. All were executed, with the exception of LA BOSSE and LA VIGOUREUX, whose revelations led to a yet more successful foray of the Police into the haunts of the poisoning tribe. This time they got hold of one CATHERINE DESHAYES, now the widow of one LA VOISIN OR MAUVOISIN, aged 33, who was easily recognized as the very first in her profession—openly that of fortune-teller by cards and by the hands, of a finder of lost jewels, of a practicer in necromancy and legerdemain, of a go-between for lovers, and a seller of lost charms to ladies and invulnerability to men. A multitude of such women, styled *devineresses*, practiced in this way in Paris, so it was not easy for LA REYNIE to put his hand at first on the right person.

La femme VOISIN had been at first a midwife, but found the profession of fortune-telling more lucrative. Then she moved on into the philtre and poison trade, and was the chief professor in that line in Paris. From dealing in love-potions and fortune-telling to poison-selling the progress was easy enough. If a customer had a troublesome husband, how natural to foretell his death —for a hundred or two of *pistoles!* And once the death foretold, the *devineresse* would find her reputation was increased in making prophecy and fact accord together. LA VOISIN was said to have poisoned-off her own husband, a jeweler, with a pinch of diamond-powder—the cant name for arsenic. At all events, she poisoned-off those of a good many others; and the quantity of widows among the accused in the La Voisin affair is very significant indeed. The manner of administering the poison was either in broth, in wine, or in water. To do this, it was necessary to make use of servants, and LA VOISIN had consequently established an immense connection among the *laquais* of great houses in Paris for the administration of her powders in a plate of soup or a tumbler of wine-and-water. LA REYNIE had laid hands on her on information of one of LA BOSSE'S accomplices, and the first design she was charged with was connected with the project revealed by the letter found in the confessional of the Rue Saint Antoine. She had formed a plan for putting a poisoned petition in the hands of the King; but no sooner was LA VOISIN arrested than her violent and revengeful nature broke loose, and in sheer spite she determined to implicate as many, high and low, as she possibly could in her own fate. Some of her accusations were doubtless false, (she accused RACINE of poisoning an actress,) but by far the greater number of those whom she accused come down to us, if not actually convicted of crime, at least with a most disagreeable odor of criminality about them. Two hundred and forty persons in all were arrested, and among these were some of the very highest names in France. The Comtesse DE ROURE and Mme. DE POLIGNAC were denounced by her as contriving to poison LA VALLIERE, the King's mistress, and asking for love-potions and philtres to give the King to take her place. But the greatest ladies of all implicated in LA VOISIN'S confession were the Comtesse DE SOISSONS, the mother of Prince EUGENE of Savoy, and the Duchesse DE BOUILLON—two of the *Mazarinettes*, or nieces of MAZARIN, the Princesse DE TINGRES, one of the Queen's ladies of honor, and the Marquise D'ALLUYE, the former mistress of FOUQUET, the famous Controller of Finance. Tedious would it be to record the names of other noble ladies, wives of eminent legal dignitaries; and as for the men, we will merely record the names of the Prince of Clermont and Boutteville, MONTMORENCY, the famous Duke of Luxembourg —against whom suspicion was so strong, that the latter was at once shut up in the Bastile, and the former fled at once across the frontier.

LA VOISIN went on denouncing right and left at such a furious pace, that it seemed most advisable to stay her tongue and get her trial finished off before those of the others. She was accordingly condemned to be burnt alive on the 22d of February, 1680. It is difficult to understand, after all, why LA VOISIN should have been disposed of at so early a stage of the trial, in which she was the most important witness. The probability is, court influence was brought to bear. Perhaps also her judges had come to the conclusion that so stubborn and violent a woman would never be brought to confess the truth; for although she declared to her confessor in the presence of LA REYNIE that people of every condition and quality had applied to her for poison, and that profligacy was the source of all these crimes, though she was put to the extremity of torture, she would make no revelations of the plots against the king, to discover which was the veritable reason of the establishment of the *Chambre Ardente*.

The account given by Mme. DE SEVIGNE of her execution, though written in the light way in which she treats horrors and grossness of all kinds, gives us a picture of a raging Tisiphone, making her exit from a life of crime in a state of angry and furious impenitence. Her trial lasted six months. She was condemned to make confession on her knees in front of Notre Dame in her shift, with a torch in her hand, (the *amende honorable*,) then her hand cut off and nailed to the stake, and then to be burned alive.

"LA VOISIN," writes Mme. DE SEVIGNE, "knew her sentence on Monday. In the evening she said to her keepers, 'What! shall we not pass Easter Eve together?' She supped with them at midnight out of bravado, drank a great deal of wine, and sang twenty drinking-songs. The next day she was put to both the ordinary and extraordinary torture, (she had dined, and slept eight hours in the night.) She was confronted on the rack with Mmes. DE DREUX and DE FERON, and several others. It is not yet reported what she said. It is believed strange things will be revealed. She supped again in the evening, and, all racked and broken in body as she was, recommenced her scandalous habits of debauch. She was reproved, and told she would do better to think on God and chant an *Ave maris stella* and a *Salve* than her profane songs. She sang both hymns in a spirit of mockery and ridicule. She slept afterward. The Wednesday she passed in the same way, in confrontations with other accused, in debauch, and in singing of songs. She refused to see her confessor. At last, on Thursday, they would only give her broth; she rated them soundly, fearing she would not have strength to speak to her judges. She came in a carriage from Vincennes to Paris for the execution; they wanted her to make confession; she refused. At 5 o'clock they bound her; she appeared in her tumbril with a torch in her hand, dressed in white, in the dress used for burning people in. Her face was inflamed, and we saw that she rejected the confessor and the crucifix with ferocity. I and Mme. DE CHAULNES, Mme. DE SULLY, the Countess, and others, saw her pass the Hotel de Sully. At Notre Dame she refused to pronounce the *amende honorable*; and at the Grève she resisted as long as she could all efforts to remove her from her cart. They dragged her out by force, put her on the pile of faggots, and bound her with chains to the stake. They covered her with straw; she swore a good deal; she thrust back the straw five or six times; but at length the fire gathered strength, and she disappeared from sight." "Her cinders are in the air now," says Mme. DE SEVIGNE. That she said also of the BRINVILLIERS. Later she adds, "LA VOISIN'S confessor heard her say Jesus, Maria, in the flames. Perhaps she was a saint!" Lively Mme. SEVIGNE!

But after the execution of LA VOISIN, the trial of which she was only the leading culprit became a much graver affair than before, in consequence of fresh disclosures. The woman FILASTRE, la fille VOISIN, a stepdaughter of the harridan who had just been burned, and two priests, LESAGE and GUIBOUR, avowed facts which were immediately communicated to LOUIS XIV. by COLBERT and LOUVOIS, and must have caused him most disagreeable sensations. Mme. DE MONTESPAN, his reigning mistress, was found to have had dealings with LA VOISIN. Every time that Mme. DE MONTESPAN felt herself falling in royal favor LA VOISIN had information, and a *poudre d'amour* was concocted, which Mme. DE MONTESPAN was to get administered to the great monarch himself. Details of revolting grossness were not wanting as to the manner of concoction of these *poudres d'amour*, and must have affected the royal stomach with a retrospective nausea. But the *poudres d'amour* not producing much effect, and the belle Mlle. DE FONTANGES appearing on the stage, Mme. DE MONTESPAN made up her mind to proceed to extremities, and ordered poisoned stuffs to be prepared, and poisoned gloves to be made, to put her new rival out of the way.

From this time all proceedings relating to the trial were involved in greater secrecy than ever. It was ordered that the names of the most important personages among the accused should only be given in initials; that all interrogatories should be written on loose sheets of paper, and that none should be preserved. Those nearest and dearest to sacred majesty began to appear in such unfavorable light that it was feared the effect of publicity on the public mind would not exalt the prestige of the great monarch in the eyes of the public. Day by day fresh horrors came to light, and this not only as to the ends to be achieved but as to the manner of achieving them.

The revelations of GUIBOUR, a priest of 75 years of age, and LESAGE, another priest, were shocking, and almost incredible. These priests were in the habit of dressing themselves in surplice and stole, and saying sacrilegious masses in caverns and obscene hovels over the powders and prayers in writing of the great lady clients of LA VOISIN, to give them greater efficacy; and sometimes the Mass was said backward over the body of a woman stripped bare and laid on the altar. The Comtesse DE SOISSONS herself was believed to have taken the place of such a woman on more than one occasion; and sometimes—and this is the crowning wickedness of the whole affair—children were sacrificed. GUIBOUR (whose life was subsequently spared in return for the disclosures of state secrets which he made) deposed that he slit the throats of several children with a penknife, and poured their blood into the chalice for wine; that each child was then taken aside, and its heart and entrails removed and consecrated on the altar, and partaken of in place of bread by the communicants.

With such rites of Baal and Moloch the great ladies of the French court endeavored, *à se faire aymer du roi*, to compas the love of the King, other persons to procure his death. Mme. DE MONTESPAN thus had prayers offered to Asmodeus and Ashtaroth for the love of the King, for the sterility and repudiation of the Queen, for her own marriage with her royal lover, and for the death of Mlle. DE FONTANGES.

Mme, la Duchesse VIVONNE aimed at replacing Mme. DE MONTESPAN, her own sister-in-law, in the royal good graces, and, with the Duchesse D'ANGOULEME and Mme. DE VITRY, endeavored to enter into a compact with the devil to procure the death of Mme. DE MONTESPAN. The Comptesse DE SOISSONS, having already been once mistress of the King, demanded his love back again, and with Italian vehemence was planning to bring about both the death of the King and his mistress in case of failure, and it appears to be proved that she actually poisoned three domestics who gave her trouble and suspicion. This nefarious creature was allowed by LOUIS XIV., from motives of policy, to escape to Flanders before the arrest issued for her was put into operation. In Flanders she was mobbed by the people as the *empoisonneuse*, and she flitted like a bird of ill-omen from capital to capital of Europe, till she came to Madrid, where the young Queen died a sudden death soon after her arrival, which most people laid to the credit of this pupil of LA VOISIN.

As for the Duchesse DE BOUILLON, she was only accused of having paid LA VOISIN to poison her husband, similarly with sundry ladies of lower rank, and though Mme. DE BOUILLON was acquitted, yet her dealings with LA VOISIN at least were proved, and she had to pass some very uncomfortable hours in the *sellette* before her judges, and by no means defended herself in the haughty manner described by Mme. DE SEVIGNE, who, with all the great people, endeavored to make light of the whole affair, and professed to believe that the accusations brought against the Duke of Luxembourg, the Marquis DE FEUQUIERES, and others, were mere inventions of the accusers, in order to gain the good graces of their enemies. Mme. DE BOUILLON was in fact exiled from court for some time in consequence of things supposed to be proved against her.

It came out thus in the course of examination that there was hardly a single person of distinction about the court who had not been the object of some criminal plot between LA VOISIN and her patrons and patronesses. The death of the King, the death of the Dauphin, the death of the Queen, the death of COLBERT, the death of the Duchess of FONTANGES, of Madame DE MONTESPAN—all were designed by some one or other of the accused parties.

The death of COLBERT was compassed by the friends of FOUQUET, the *ex-surintendant* of finance, who was in prison at Pignerol. The death of COLBERT, and the return of FOUQUET to power with a fresh season of peculation, was naturally the desire of the friends of FOUQUET and his mistress, the Marquise D'ALLUYE. It seems probable that the attempt to poison COLBERT was really made, but failed by reason of a change of diet. FOUQUET, however, died himself shortly after suddenly in prison, and it was believed by his friends that the court had him taken off by poison, as a retaliatory measure of precaution. As to the Duchesse de FONTANGES, she did die, and suddenly; and it is a singular circumstance that LOUIS XVI. desired that no dissection of the body should be made.

Of the effect of these astounding relations on the King and his ministers, an idea may be formed from a letter of SIMON'S to LOUIS XIV.: "I had a conversation yesterday with M. DE LA REYNIE, who informed me that the crimes of the persons detained at Vincennes appeared every to be of a more and more extraordinary character. There are from thirteen to fourteen witnesses of the crime of Mme. LE FERON (accused of having poisoned her husband.) He then put in my hands the original of the interrogatory of LESAGE. All that your Majesty knows with respect to M. DE LUXEMBOURG and M. DE FENQUIERES is nothing by the side of the depositions which this interrogatory contains, in which M. DE LUXEMBOURG is accused of having asked for the death of his wife, for that of the Maréchal DE CREQUY, the marriage of my daughter with his son, to get back the duchy of Montmorency, and to have such success in the present war as would make your Majesty forget the fruit which he committed at Philipsbourg. M. DE FEUQUIERES is described there as the most wicked man in the world, who has offered several times to give himself to the devil to make a demoiselle VOISIN consent to poison the uncle and the guardian of a young lady he wishes to marry."

The perplexity of LA REYNIE in endeavoring to elicit the truth from such a multiplicity of interrogatories and depositions, may well be conceived. The reports which he drew up of the interrogatories of the accused for the perusal of LOUIS XIV. are models of confusion, and bespeak a mind in the highest state of bewilderment.

To himself and an assistant were mainly confided the charge of examination of the prisoner and the direction of the trial; and it must be allowed the task of trying such a mass of prisoners in this secret fashion was beyond human ability. He prayed at last that Providence would inspire the King with some wise counsel to elicit the truth from a labyrinthine entanglement of crime and suspicion. But LOUIS XIV., although he followed closely the course of the proceedings of the *Chambre Ardente*, only interfered from time to time to enjoin greater caution against haste and greater secrecy. When the case of the Duchesse DE VIVONNE, for example, seemed at its darkest, he desired that no arrest should be issued against "*une femme de la qualite de Mme. Vivonne;*" and meanwhile an *avocat*, M. DUPLESSIS, at the request of COLBERT, was drawing up *mémoires* on behalf of Mme. DE MONTESPAN. These were transmitted to the Minister, who laid them before the King. These *mémoires* still exist; and when we read them we seem to see Mme. MONTESPAN in the *sellette*, although there is no proof that she knew at all how deeply her fate was implicated in the proceedings of the *Chambre Ardante*. But, however, DUPLESSIS did not seem to have much belief in the innocence of his client. the reigning mistress, if we may judge by the following confidential note addressed to COLBERT: "*Ayes la bonté de voir l'observaeion générale qui est un commencement, parcequ'elli peut fournier des moyens contre beaucoup de choses qui paraissent prouvées.*"

COLBERT had a family interest in saying the Duchesse DE VIVONNE and the Marquise DE MONTESPAN from scandal and a criminal fate; for the son of the Duchesse DE VERONNE, the Duc DE MONTEMART, has married COLBER'S daughter, and the Marquise DE MONTESPAN, sister-in-law of Madame DE VERONNE, had brought about the marriage. Consequently COLBERT, as the months went along and matters got to look no fairer, determined to interfere at last and put a stop to the doings of the *Chambre Ardente*. COLBERT was at first for a very summary proceeding, which gives a high idea of the justice of the time; he was for transporting without judgment *toutes de canailles* to Canada, to Cayenne, to the islands of America and to Saint Domingo; *toutes de canailles* comprising, of course, only the mass of obscure prisoners who had no relations with a minister at court.

However, judgment was at last given; and the list of the sentences is to be seen, written by LA REYNIE'S own hand; it is the most comprehensive *menu* of criminal punishment which can be perhaps found anywhere, with penal *hors dœuvres* and *plats réchauffés* innumerable—*c'est assez à faire venir l'eau à la bouche*, as the Maréchal DE MIREPOIS observed to LOUIS XV. when he stopped, as his habit was, to visit a churchyard. The list commences in a simple but significant way:

1. La Bosse, *brulée vive, question.*
2. La Vigoureux, *mort, après la question.*
3. François Bosse, soldat, *pendu, question.*
4. Guillaume Bosse, *enfermi à l'hôpital.*
5. Le Serin, *pendu, le poing coupé.*
6. Le Philibert, *pendu, le poing coupé.*
7. La Dame Poulaillon, *bannie à perpétuité.*

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10. Belot, * * * * *roué, question.*

One prisoner's sentence is thus written: *Amende honorable, brûlé vif, préalablement question.* Evidently here the *question* was a supplementary touch thrown in as an after-thought. Mme. DE CARADA, a person of quality, gets *amende honorable, la tête tranchée, son corps brûlé*; whereas DAVOT, *prestre*, has the more ignoble *pendu* attached to his name. The lighter forms of punishment are *banni à temps, galères à perpétuité, galères pour—ans.* Some, chiefly women, are marked simply *admonestée, blasmée.* Some few are set down for *plus ample confirmation;* and some few have *déchargé* written against their names.

As was usual in such times, the lesser accused suffered, the great ones escaped. One proof suffices. Facts looked so black against the Duke of Luxembourg that he had been shut up in the Bastile; he was liberated on the ground that he had been the dupe of his steward, who had acted as his go-between in this affair. Was the steward a convenient scapegoat? At all events, the Duke got quit of the affair by a short exile from court, while the steward was condemned to the galleys for life without trial. As a compensation, however, for the lenity exercised toward the Duke of Luxembourg, an obscure gentleman was executed, who was merely convicted of saying the King would not live nine years.

Many innocent and simple Parisian ladies were thrown therefore into a wild and feverish state of excitement when they knew that LA VOISIN was arrested, and many a good man's wife—who had invested her *pistoles* merely to get Bachelized by LA VOISIN, and acquire a new bloom with daily unguents of Arabia and waters of Jordan, or some such mixtures—expected to be brought up before the *Burning Chamber*, and be convicted of having abetted her and her maleficent practices, but to be perhaps burnt in a shift on the Place de la Grève.

The following extract from a letter of the period bears witness to the panic which raged among Parisian ladies:

"Poor little Mme. TALON," writes Mme. DUNOYER, "had a terrible alarm when her husband told her her name was on the list. Although she had been at LA VOISIN'S house for no criminal purpose, nevertheless she was in no slight terror, and an adventure happened which nearly made her die; for at the very time that she was in this state of terror at the news, she was told that a man wanted to speak to her below. 'Go and ask his name,' she said trembling. But, heavens! what was her surprise to learn that the man's name was DESGRAIS, (DESGRAIS, or DEGREZ, was the name of a famous *exempt* of police, who, dressed as an *abbé*, had made love to BRINVILLIERS, and arrested her.) It was then that Mme. TALON thought herself lost. She barricaded every entrance to her apartment, and ran in a flood of tears to her husband's office-chamber. 'Save my life,' she cried, throwing herself at his feet, 'it is true I have been once at LA VOISIN'S house, but it was only to ask her to give me a better bust, (*de me faire venir de la gorge;*) I never asked anything else of her.' M. TALON (who was *Procureur Général*) assured her she had nothing to fear; but she was in such a state of mind that she seemed ready to throw herself out of the window, and was only reassured when it turned out, on inquiry, that this DESGRAIS was an upholsterer, whom she had herself sent for some days before."

This veritable scene of comedy was made use of by THOMAS CORNEILLE in his play of "Mme. Jobin, ou la Devineresse," which had a tremendous run soon after the opening of the *Chambre Ardente*, and in which the leading actress dressed so like LA VOISIN, who, from the ostentatious display she made of her gains in dress and equipage, from her big Swiss porter and gorgeous lacqueys, was well known to all Paris, that the audience applauded at once on the stage. To justify THOMAS CORNEILLE, however, people little knew at that time the extent of LA VOISIN'S criminality.

The stock-in-trade, the method of treatment, and unholy rites of these Louis Quatorze Canidias, can well be made out from the interrogatories. It appears some of them actually believed in the efficacy of their charms, for they told each other's horoscopes in a friendly way. The famous *poudres d'amour* were mostly composed of cantharides, but sometimes also of flour dried after being steeped in abominable liquids, and duly consecrated by a priest in full stole and chasuble. The dried flesh of consecrated vipers and toads, and bats' blood, was considered effective. DAVOT, *prestre*, the *pendu*, had also a knack of saying the Mass backwards over cross-bones laid on a shirt, which seems to have been in great demand. We have said enough of GUIBOUR and LESAGE and their child-sacrifices. We read of money being demanded for journeys to Normandy to fetch certain *cold seeds*. Emissaries were constantly being sent to Italy, the classic land of *artistes en poisons*. EXILI, the Italian who was the master of Sainte Croix, was said to have poisoned upwards of 150 persons in the days of INNOCENT X., and before he came to France. Washes of all kinds, poppy-seeds, supplies of corrosive sublimate, antimony, orpiment, réalgar arsenic, arsenic acid, (*aqua tofana*,) were found in the houses of the accused, for the manufacture of the *poudres de succession*. In the house of LA TRIANON, one of LA VOISIN'S accomplices, was found the usual furniture of the sorceress—a skeleton, planetary figures on silver plates, a magic mirror, alembics and furnaces, a rod of AARON, fingers of withered hands, and consecrated wafers of the manufacture of GUIBOURG, LESAGE, and DAVOT.

Such was the La-Voisin trial, which set so many racks in motion, which swelled so many bodies (that of the Duchesse DE LA FERTE among them) to bursting with the water-torture and crushed so many legs in the boot, which bound so many culprits to the stake of fire, strung so many bodies on gibbets, cut off not a few heads and a goodly number of hands with the ax, and filled so many of the prisons of France with tenants. It decidedly purified society; yet, according to Mme. DE MAINTENON, writing later, things continued still to be bad enough: "What do we see here but assassinations in cold blood, envy without reason, perfidy and betrayals without cause of anger, insatiable avarice, discontent in the midst of good fortune, basenesses which pass as greatness of soul?" "Almost every man here would exterminate relatives and friends for the sake of speaking one word more to the King."

TO CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The wind is roistering out of doors,
My windows shake and my chimney roars;
My Elmwood chimneys seem crooning to me,
As of old, in their moody, minor key,
And out of the past the hoarse wind blows,
As I sit in my arm-chair, and toast my toes.

"Ho! ho! nine-and-forty," they seem to sing,
"We saw you a little toddling thing,
We knew you child and youth and man,
A wonderful fellow to dream and plan,
With a great thing always to come—who knows?
Well, well! 't is some comfort to toast one's toes.

"How many times have you sat at gaze
Till the mouldering fire forgot to blaze,
Shaping among the whimsical coals
Fancies and figures and shining goals!
What matters the ashes that cover those?
While hickory lasts you can toast your toes.

"O dream-ship-builder! where are they all,
Your grand three-deckers, deep-chested and tall,
That should crush the waves under canvas piles,
And anchor at last by the Fortunate Isles?
There 's gray in your beard, the years turn foes,
While you muse in your arm-chair and toast
your toes."

I sit and dream that I hear, as of yore,
My Elmwood chimneys' deep-throated roar;
If much be gone, there is much remains;
By the embers of loss I count my gains,
You and yours with the best, till the old hope
glows
In the fanciful flame, as I toast my toes.

Instead of a fleet of broad-browed ships,
To send a child's armada of chips!
Instead of the great guns, tier on tier,
A freight of pebbles and grass-blades sere!
"Well, maybe more love with the less gift goes,"
I growl, as, half moody, I toast my toes.

SNAKE STORIES.—The strange stories one sometimes hears in South Africa lead one to the conclusion that it is dangerous to give implicit credence to all that is told. Some of the old inhabitants of the colony, as well as of this part of the country, tell of wonderful things that we of the present generation never have the good fortune to meet with, many of them evidently being but chimeras emanating from their own imagination, and retailed from father to son with compound interest. I can believe in the possible existence of a sea-serpent, though the idea has been scouted as ridiculous; but I must hesitate to believe in snakes exercising a fascinating power upon man, (though I have witnessed a somewhat similar influence exercised by them over birds.) But what can be said of the wonderful feat attributed to the hoop-snake, which, when it chases you down-hill, bends its body into the form of a rigid hoop by putting the end of its tail into its mouth, and then rolls after you? what of the charmed cap of the snake-charmer, an old Hottentot in Namaqua Land, who is said to boil his dirty old nightcap, which he has been wearing for half a century, and a decoction of which, taken internally, is said to be an infallible cure for the most venomous snake bite? A blow from this man is said to produce immediately a swelling on man or beast, and a scratch would terminate fatally in a few minutes without the administration of the above antidote. It is said that this man swallows the poison-glands of all the snakes he gets, and that all kinds of venomous reptiles nestle harmlessly in his bosom. I have been thinking that the story of the dassie-slang, so prevalent among the Boers of the Trans-Vaal, must have originated in the imagination of some half-blind individual, who perhaps had seen a rock-snake or a python seize a dassie, their usual prey, by the hind-quarters, and glide with it into the nearest hole, there to swallow and digest it.—*Travels in the Interior of South Africa. By James Chapman, F. R. G. S.*

OLIVER GOLDSMITH—AN UNPUBLISHED INCIDENT IN HIS LIFE.—Mr. ALEXANDER DICK, of Drummond-street, Carlton, has sent us an account of an incident in GOLDSMITH'S life, which is now published for the first time. The story runs: "On his farm near Falkirk, and about the year 1750, my grandfather, WILLIAM DICK, was caught by the press-gang and compelled to serve in the regiment of Picardy. My grandmother, MARY DALGLEISH, or Douglass, joined him. The regiment passed to Ireland, and it was ordered to foreign service. MARY was debarred from accompanying her husband. They had three children—ADAM, WILLIE (my father,) and JEANNIE. It was now 1752, and the children were seven, five and three years of age. MARY resolved to return to Edinburgh. She had not traveled a fortnight when she was robbed, as she slept, of her money, her clothes, and her children's clothes. It was a lone house, and the people had no clothing to bestow. MARY and her children went forth in their night dresses. Desponding, desparing, she traveled on, but a ministering angel was at hand, and saved her. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, on horseback, met her. No salutation passed. WILLIE and JEANNIE were behind. JEANNIE—now three years old—was ashamed of her dress, and to hide from the gentleman she got close to WILLIE. He pushed her into a ditch and ran. GOLDSMITH cried, 'What sort of a woman are you, that you do not look better after your children?' MARY turned round and saw her daughter getting to her feet quietly. GOLDSMITH drew near, and MARY replied, 'I am the wife of an impressed soldier, on my way to Edingurgh, but last night I was robbed of our money and our clothes, and I am almost distracted.' GOLDSMITH saw that she was an educated lady, and he begged pardon for the harsh manner in which he had spoken to her, and said, 'I am sorry that I cannot give you more than £1, but I won't leave you till I see you better clothed.' He turned back some miles. They came to a mansion. GOLDSMITH addressed the inmates, told them his name, begged clothes for his companions and said that he would return and pay for all that they could give. The inmates gave MARY decent material to make clothes for herself and her children. MARY got to Musselburgh, but she did not get to Edinburgh. The friend that she had lodged with there had died. She was a widow that kept a small shop at the foot of Canongate. My grandfather's brothers had occasion to call on her successor. GOLDSMITH arrived in Edinburgh, and he called frequently at the shop to inquire after MARY'S welfare. He was informed that WILLIAM had been bought off for £40, and that he was working at Cathcart for 8d. a day, that MARY was sewing, and the children knitting, and paying the money by instalments. He sent them a few pounds. Honored be the memory of GOLDSMITH. He said that it was the information MARY gave him of Edinburgh, College that made him make up his mind to come to it. GOLDSMITH set out on a tour to the North and West Highlands, and to visit MARY at Cathcart; but his money failed him, and he had to cut his tour short. He expressed himself greatly disappointed that he had not seen the Loch Lomond district, and that he had not seen MARY. He spoke constantly of taking another tour, but he did not set out a second time." This incident occurred in the period between 1749 and 1752, during which GOLDSMITH made unsuccessful attempts to enter the Church, and to commence the study of the law. Being disappointed in both, he set off for Cork, with the intention of proceeding thence to America; but, having paid his passage, he managed to be out of the way when a favorable wind set in, and the Captain set sail without him.—*Melbourne Argus.*

VEGETABLES.

FRENCH IDEAS OF THEIR USE IN COOKING.

In all good cooking, vegetables hold a subordinate but still an honored place. Leeks sodden, and turnips float on our broth, but the French do not use vegetables in so uncouth a way. Suppose we examine some of their savory and appetizing ways of cooking vegetables, and of employing them when cooked. Take *épinard* (spinach,) by some considered mere chopped hay, by others prized and valued as the pleasant and most lightsome *matelas* (mattress) for a fricandeau, a dish which goes far to remove our insular contempt for what we are pleased to call flimsy and greasy kickshaws (*quelque chose.*) Spinach holds a high rank in Paris kitchens, because its soft dark leaves can be gathered for eight or nine out of the twelve months. This vegetable, although so humble, is called by French gourmands "*le désespoir de l'avarice et de l'industrie*," as its preparation is expensive and difficult. It is like the flint stone in the proverbial soup; it wants so many other ingredients to make it good. It is like virgin wax, it is susceptible of any impression. By itself it is trivial, but in a clever man's hands it becomes a gem of value; so did a shilling's worth of Roman canvas become a sheet of gold under the touch of RAPHAEL. It is wholesome either with gravy, butter, cream or coulis. It will make soups, tarts, rissoles or creams. After sorrel it is the best bed upon which a fricandeau can repose, and on its green pulp rests well, both the scarlet tongue and the smoked beef of Hamburg. It is a resource on the poor man's board, it is the glory of the rich man's table; yet its chief value is given it by the hands through which it passes.

The cauliflower is as wholesome as spinach, and requires less talent in the cooking. It is nice with white sauce, and good with mutton gravy; it can be eaten *frit en pâte*, and it is delicious with parmesan. It serves to garnish ragoûts and it will make a salad of merit. The heads must be white, close and firm.

UDE says that thistles are not much relished is England, "but in France are held in the highest estimation." Thistle is an entremet usually selected by a French *chef* to try the skill of a new cook. Chardons are delicious stewed with Spanish sauce, and mix well with poached eggs. They are perfect with beef marrow or with white and velouté sauce. The Spanish thistles are the best, being of the artichoke race. A French epicurean writer says "this dish is the ne plus ultra of human science, and a cook who can cook thistles well is entitled to rank as the first artist in Europe." Under the old *régime* the light of glory shone especially on the powdered wig of the Count DE TESSE, first groom of MARIE ANTOINETTE. He was lost in the flight of the emigrés, and never came to the surface again. Thistles *en maigre* and *au parmesan* are not difficult to cook, and are extremely good. Persons of inferior genius should endeavor to acquire glory by first cooking their thistles in the humbler styles.

The French consider celery best in salad, and in sharp sauce mixed with Maille or Bordin mustard. It is useful, too, with gravy for braised mutton and largo entrées; but the *crême au celeri* is thought a special triumph of the kitchen. The cabbage, despicable only in the eyes of pride, forms a pleasant wall round a rump of beef, and the French sometimes (but with questionable taste) entomb a roast partridge in the same vegetable. A cabbage *à la Bavaroise* is a favorite mattress for a ragout. About the beginning of the century, sauer-krout, the natural dish of Germany, borrowed, it is supposed, from the Turks, became popular in Paris. Scorzonera makes an excellent soup when seasoned with parmesan and fried.

We use mushrooms in cooking, nearly as freely as the French, but we cruelly neglect the mushroom's cousin, the little fragile nankeen-colored champignon, which is excellent in ragoûts, and serves for half the catsup that is christened *mushroom* in London. The French eat champignous greedily, *à la crême*, fried or stewed. They dry them, and preserve them in vinegar. Above all, and this is an excellent hint, they powder them for Winter use.

The white haricots—the best come from Soissons—are often used in France as the mattress for a leg of mutton, and very nice they are. There is also a good thick soup to be made of them.

Welcome pleasant April! Thou bringest asparagus. The largest and best in Paris comes from Vendôme. We eat them with melted butter, the French often with oil. They are by no means bad, when small, cut up to resemble green peas. They can be eaten with cream or gravy, and even in omelets; and they are used as garnishing to many sorts of ragoût. Asparagus is the very essence of beatified green buds, and convey a foretaste of Spring to the sensitive palate of the *gourmand*. Hail, too, gentle May! because, with songs of birds and wandering perfume of flowers, thou givest us green peas, the best, the most inviting and the most delicate of vegetables. An old French proverb says: "Eat green peas with rich men, and cherries with poor," because peas are best very small and young, and should be gathered on the morning they are to be eaten. It would take a folio volume to describe all the French ways of cooking peas. They make sweet little green beds for cutlets and pigeons; they mix with fricassees, palattes of beef and calves' ears; in fact, there is no animal, as the *Almanach des Gourmands* eloquently says, which does not feel honored by their alliance.

French beans (O that some genius would teach us how to preserve them for Winter!) are delicious when small and young, but when your fruiterer calls them peculiarly fine, and sells them at so much a hundred, they are only fit to throw on the dust heap. At Lyons, they cook them with chopped onions. They are not bad with sauce poulette—a sauce thickened with yolks of eggs, a little butter, pepper, and salt, and the juice of half a lemon. The Provençal way is with oil and garlic.

When the leaves begin to turn, and Autumn scorches the beach leaves a pie-crust color, we have our consolation in the savory artichoke. Amiable vegetable! But let us observe that a good artichoke must be young and tender, and one proof of youth is that the stalks must break without being thready. (By-the-by, useful fibrous thread could surely be extracted from this plant when old.) For the fry à la Provençal and à l'Italienne, sprouts of the artichoke are used. An eminent French cook says, "a hedge of artichokes fried of a fine color, and garnished with fried parsley, is one of the most ravishing *coups d'œil* nature or art can offer as an entremet; to guests who have already eaten too largely, this gentle cousin of the ill-tempered and boorish thistle is wholesome, nourishing, stomachic, and astringent." It is especially suitable for the ordinarily strong brain and weak stomach of men of letters, when cooked, but when raw, and eaten à la poivrade, it is a simple poison acid, cruelly astringent, and is only fit for the "dura ilia" of navigators, coal whippers, bricklayers, and stokers. The most delicate artichokes in Paris come from Laon; you may know them by their pineapple sort of leaves, looking tired and flaccid with the journey. The bigger artichokes are best plain with melted butter or oil, but the small are chameleons capable of many changes, and are all the better for the encouragement of sauce. They are excellent in the Spanish way, or with gravy and verjuice. They are useful in fricassees. They make a good basis for white soup. They fry well. The Provençal way is to eat them with lemon juice or Spanish sauce. UDE recommends saving up artichoke bottoms en canapés, to be served cold for entremets. You first pour on the centre of each white saucer of the cul d'artichaux, some anchovy or Montpelier butter, and decorate these cheese cakes of vegetable with capers, slices of beet-root, and pickled cucumbers, and then pour over all some creamy salad sauce garnished with cresses. If a man of taste and sentiment, you will add slips of anchovy, and the whites and yolks of hard-boiled eggs. Artichoke bottoms keep for a long time, if properly dried, and are excellent for meat pie, or for garnishing ragoûts.

A certain French genius who never emerged from the kitchen, and there perished in his prime from an unrestrained fondness for green Chartreuse; after describing the five hundred and forty-three ways in which eggs can be cooked in France, writes thus:

"Eggs are the most gracious presents that Divine Providence ever bestowed on man."

What the lover of the liqueur that so much resembles green hair oil, asserts of eggs, we would rather he had applied to vegetables. The French ridicule us for being savagely carniverous and not diluting our meat with more bread, vegetables, and other anti-putrescents. We laugh at the French for indulging in washy soups and trivial messes. Both nations may be right, and we are inclined to think they are. Our climate requires food to supply muscle and to warm the central furnace of the heart; their climate gives our gay neighbors less appetite for heavy joints. The French are indubitably right in their love of vegetables, which supply valuable properties to the blood, and not only cool but enrich it.—*From all the Year Round.*

AUTUMN.

From the St. James Magazine for November.

Brown and bare are the Autumn fields,
Reaped and stacked is the yellow grain;
Hardly a partridge the stubble yields,
So closely shorn is the bristly plain.
Summer is dying mid shower and cloud,
Crimson and gold is his royal shroud.

Winter is coming, the leafy woods
Are withering fast in their golden pride,
For the wind is fierce, and the rain in floods
Is sweeping o'er valley and mountain side;
There is mist in the air, and ice in the pond;
Winter may come; but there's Spring beyond.

ECONOMY.—Perhaps there is no word in the English language that has been so foolishly narrowed in its meaning, as the word economy. Most people think of it as a saving of money, as though to be economical was, in a certain sense to be stingy or mean. Now, economy in its true interpretation, is the art of management—is the wise adaptation by which we arrange time, health, and strength, so as to produce the best results. It is human labor and opportunity wisely and well applied; not a mere saving or hoarding, but rather a wise investment and expenditure of what we have. The young man who saves the same amount of money which his friend, who has equivalent means, spends in attending a French or German class, or in learning the rudiments of science, is in no sense economical. The day will come when that knowledge of French or German will be of far more value to him than all the money he saved up by not paying for the learning of these languages. He will loose a higher appointment, into which his more cultured friend will step, and will be obliged to drone on in the position he first occupied, because he is not fitted for a better. Time and opportunity are now gone for ever, and were wasted while he saved his little hoard of silver or of gold.—*From "Essays on Life and Duty," in "Cassell's New Popular Educator."*

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—My own regiment had been for some time under orders to proceed to the same favored clime, and my brother, on his return from a six-months' expedition in Thibet, during which he had been cut off from all news, expected to find we had arrived. On his way down country the first civilized place he reached was one of the sanatoriums—Nynee Tal, or Simla, or Mussoorie, I forget which; but whichever it was, its leading hotel possessed a *table d'hôte*, to which my brother went for dinner on the day of his arrival. He had not been long seated when an individual entered the room and took a chair opposite him. This individual (who was no other than the accursed BURRIDGE) my brother at once conceived to be me, whom he had not seen for five years—he had no doubt whatsoever on the subject; but as BURRIDGE merely gave him a glance of perfect non-recognition, he said nothing. The fact is, my brother and I were both *farceurs* in a small way, and he immediately imagined that I was feigning ignorance of him by way of a joke, and, delighted with the idea of foregoing all other human emotion in the cause of mirth, he fell heartily into the humor of the thing, and though fraternal yearnings turned his gaze now and then in the direction of BURRIDGE, he contrived to make his expression as indifferent and unconscious as possible. At the same time he could not sufficiently admire my supposed *nonchalance;* for BURRIDGE, being hungry and a plunger, after satisfying his curiosity with one bovine glance round the table, thereafter devoted himself exclusively to his victuals. Dinner being ended, the company dropped one by one from the room, till at last my brother was left alone with BURRIDGE, who continued to work conscientiously through the dessert. When the door closed on the last person my brother clapped his hands and loudly shouted: "Bravo! bravo! bravissimo!" BURRIDGE on this put up his eye-glass and stared at him for a second or two with a perfectly stolid countenance, then, dropping his glass, proceeded to attack a fresh mango. "Bravissimo! bravissimo!" shouted my brother, doubly pleased; "capital! capital! could'nt be better!" Again BURRIDGE inserted his glass, and slowly remarked: "If it's the dinner you're so pleased with, I can't say much for your taste; in my opinion it's the foulest thing I ever ate in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America." Again my brother was in ecstacies, but, checking his mirth, he remarked: "Well, but come—enough's as good as a feast; you've carried that game quite far enough; don't you think you had better stop it now?" Again the eye-glass was inserted, and the plunger spoke: "Oh! the proprietor, I suppose; well, it would take a good deal of this kind of enough to make a feast. But look here, if I pay you your contract price, I've a right to eat as much as ever I please; and I'll tell you what it is, I'll just serve you out. I'll eat your whole dessert, if I have cholera for it; and I'll ring for more if I'm alive when this is done." "Come, come," said my brother, "no more humbug. How's the governer?" "What governor?" said BURRIDGE in great astonishment. "My governor, of course." "Don't believe you ever had one," was the scornful reply, and he ate on. "Tut, tut, man; how's the old lady?" "I sincerely hope she's dead," said BURRIDGE, sucking away imperturbably. "Oh, DONALD, you parricidal ruffian, where are your natural affections?" and he playfully threw an overripe mango at the dragoon, which took effect upon his chin and burst over his white waistcoat. Thereupon a terrible scene ensued. The phlegm of the plunger gave way to ungovernable fury, and he overwhelmed my brother with handfuls of fruit, plates, knives, and whatever came to hand. The row alarmed the whole establishment, and BURRIDGE was with difficulty overpowered. Eventually an explanation took place, and my brother was, though with some difficulty, convinced. They immediately became great friends, (I fear my brother's tastes are rather low,) and he afterward saved BURRIDGE from falling over a "cud." I don't know whether that's the right spelling, and I'm not quite sure that I know what a "cud" is, but I believe it to be a kind of precipice in the Himalayas, over which picnic parties appear to have an unfortunate habit of losing their lives. Be that as it may, my brother somehow saved his life in connection with a "cud," and I, for my part, can't say I think the better of him for it.—"*Doubles and Quits,*" *in Blackwood's Magazine.*

A LOVE STORY FROM THE VOLSUNGA SAGA.—HAGBARTH and his three brothers, all of them sea-kings and sons of the King of Drontheim, sailing together in the North Sea, met the fleet of the sons of the Danish King SIGAR. They fought, of course. The battle lasted all day, and at night was still undecided. A circumstance of frequent occurrence among the vi-kings then happened: each contending party becoming suddenly impressed with the bravery of his opponent, the weapons fell from their hands in mutual approbation of each other's valor; and, having sworn eternal fidelity—ratifying the treaty by mingling blood drawn from each other's veins in token of indissoluble union—the Danish Princes invited their enemies of an hour before to visit the court of their father. HAGBARTH and his brothers enjoyed the hospitality of King SIGAR for many days; but, during their sojourn in Zealand, HAGBARTH gained the heart of the King's daughter, the Princess SIGNA. The Danish Princes, however, refused him her hand, contrary to their father's inclination, on the ground that he was not their equal in birth. HAGBARTH and his three brothers, in defiance of their treaty, immediately hewed the Danish Princes in pieces before their father's eyes, and fled. But HAGBARTH found existence insupportable separated from her to whom he had pledged his troth. Disguised as an old woman, he returned to Zealand, and obtained admission to SIGNA'S chamber. He swore to live or die only by her side. A courtier recognised him as HAGBARTH, and, notwithstanding his becoming "berserker" and performing prodigies of valor, he was overpowered by numbers and taken prisoner. Some of the council of nobles who tried him were for sparing his life and proclaiming him the husband of SIGNA, on account of his bravery; but, by sentence of the majority, he was condemned to be hanged, and that by a rope made of "widdie," (twigs,) for the greater disgrace. They brought out HAGBARTH to be executed before the window of the Princess' apartment, in order to add the greater sting to his punishment. But SIGNA, who had vowed not to survive her lover, set fire to her chamber, and perished in the flames. When HAGBARTH saw this proof of her devotion, he besought his executioners to hasten his death, that he might the quicker rejoin her faithful spirit in the Halls of Valhalla.—*From All the Year Round.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The hold of the University on the public men of England is not so strong as it was in past days. From the period of the first Reform Bill the House of Commons has gradually exhibited a progressive diminution of the academical element. It is perfectly true, as we have already stated, that university men compose still the strength and the numbers of cabinets; but the House of Commons itself is less under the influence of high culture and education. Parliament is yearly becoming more filled with men whose title for election has been the acquisition of great wealth by trade. The minds of such men are not easily susceptible of university influence, for their training has not rendered them familiar with the ideas and habits of thinking prevalent at universities. Their weight in the country, moreover, is not limited to Parliament; they are increasing in strength in every department of life; and the House of Commons has in no small measure changed its relations to the nation, and follows where it formerly was accustomed to lead. Oxford, therefore, is in danger of losing its hold over society; and there are few thinking persons, we conceive, who would not regret such an event as a national loss. But there is never any need for despairing of Englishmen. The manufacturers and merchants who have acquired wealth and power by trade are well aware of the value of intellectual culture, and are generally anxious that their sons should possess advantages which they have not themselves enjoyed. We are firmly convinced that the desire for university training, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, has not abated in England. It cannot be denied, we freely grant, that the numbers of the students who go to college have not kept pace with the growth of the nation's prosperity. The fact is incontestible; but it is equally certain that it is a fact which creates dissatisfaction on all sides. Fault is found with universities, real and earnest complaint is freely uttered; and this is a very healthy symptom. University reform, of whatever kind, is manifestly a very popular topic. There is no sign of public indifference, of a general acquiescence in university decay. Quite the contrary. The murmurs expressed in the public Press, the interest attached to university questions in Parliament, the committees appointed to investigate the conditions of the universities, all proclaim that the nation appreciates the value of university training; they testify to a universal desire to bring the benefits of academical culture within the reach of a larger number of persons. On the other hand, it is an equally hopeful symptom that Oxford shows herself fully alive to the necessity of satisfying the public feeling by originating herself, by her own initiative, improvements which may both attract additional students to Oxford, and impart to them an education more in harmony with the wants of modern times. Instead of Oxford being open to the charge of a torpid and stagnant conservatism, it may be affirmed with entire truth that a genuine zeal for improvement animates, with few exceptions, the whole body of the University. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

MICROZOARIA.—A very curious paper was read a few days ago at the Academy of Sciences, by Dr. J. LEMAIRE, on the part which animalcules play in the production, preservation and living nature. His theory is so extraordinary that it must be received with extreme caution. We some time ago explained the views of those who hold that the phenomenon of fermentation is produced by organized microscopic beings, living creatures, known to the vulgar under the name of "leaven." Dr. LEMAIRE is an ardent partisan of this school, and consequently an enemy to that which admits spontaneous generation. He represents us swallowing infusoria by the million in the air we breathe, and the water we drink, and maintains that far from being the cause of the diseases with which we are afflicted, they are necessary to our existence and sanitary condition. But, as the atmosphere could not perpetually provide us with this indispensable nourishment, unless it received as constantly a fresh supply thereof, nature has wisely ordained that, as infusoria preside over our life and health, so they shall also play an important part in our dissolution. Fermentation, in fact, is but the action by which the air is repeopled with these infinitesimal beings, and putrefaction, therefore, to which we have hitherto assigned the odious part of vitiating the atmosphere must be on the contrary the agent which keeps us alive. Dr. LEMAIRE has not limited his researches to the animal kingdom; he has observed (and all this we leave to his responsibility) that microzoaria are the agents by which the roots of plants suck up the moisture and chemical compounds necessary to vegetation and contained in the soil; they are also instrumental in producing the upward motion of the sap. Coal-tar, it is well known, stops the putrefaction of sores; this is owing to its containing phenic acid, which kills animalcules. Now, by means of this agent, Dr. LEMAIRE has prevented seeds from germinating; whence he concludes that microzoaria are necessary to the reproduction of species, and to the assimilation of food. We are, of course, unable to judge of the correctness with which the learned physiologist, a thorough panspermist, has conducted his experiments; but there are certain facts with which we are acquainted that seem to go against his theory. Phenic acid, for instance, is a useful disinfectant; are we to give it up as such, because it destroys animalcules which are necessary to keep us alive? Have we only a choice between two kinds of death—one by dangerous epidemics caused by microzoaria, and another owing to the destruction of the latter in order to rid us from disease? A strange dilemma, this.—*Galignani.*

THE SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD.—Col. Osborne was a bachelor, but with no burdens but those imposed upon him by his position as a member of Parliament—a man of fortune, to whom the world had been very easy. It was not, therefore, said so decidedly of him as of Sir Marmaduke, that he was a middle-aged man, although he had probably already lived more than two-thirds of his life. And he was a good-looking man of his age, bald indeed at the top of his head, and with a considerable sprinkling of gray hair through his bushy beard; but upright in his carriage, active and quick in his step, who dressed well, and was clearly determined to make the most he could of what remained to him of the advantages of youth. Col. Osborne was always so dressed that no one ever observed the nature of his garments, being no doubt well aware that no man after 25 can afford to call special attention to his coat, his hat, his cravat, or his trowers; but nevertheless the matter was one to which he paid much attention, and he was by no means lax in ascertaining what his tailor did for him. He always rode a pretty horse, and mounted his groom on one at any rate as pretty. He was known to have an excellent stud down in the shires, and had the reputation of going well with hounds. Poor Sir Marmaduke could not have ridden a hunt to save either his Government or his credit. When, therefore, Mrs. Trevelyan declared to her sister that Col. Osborne was a man whom she was entitled to regard with semi-parental feelings of veneration, because he was older than her father, she made a comparison which was more true in the letter than in the spirit. And when she asserted that Col. Osborne had known her since she was a baby, she fell again into the same mistake. Col. Osborne had indeed known her when she was a baby, and in old days been the very intimate friend of her father; but of herself he had seen little or nothing since those baby days, till he had met her just as she was about to become Mrs. Trevelyan; and though it was natural that so old a friend should come to her and congratulate her and renew his friendship, nevertheless it was not true that he made his appearance in her husband's house, in the guise of the useful old family friend, who gives silver cups to the children, and kisses the little girls for the sake of the old affection which he has borne for the parent. We all know the appearance of that old gentleman, how pleasant and dear a fellow he is, how welcome is his face within the gate, how free he makes with our wine, generally abusing it, how he tells our eldest daughter to light his candle for them, how he gave silver cups when the girls were born, and now bestows tea services as they get married—a most useful, safe, and charming fellow, not a year younger-looking or more nimble than ourselves, without whom, life would be very bleak. We all know that man; but such a man was not Col. Osborne in the house of Mr. Trevelyan's young bride.—"*He Knew he was Right,*" *by Anthony Trollope.*

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Letters from Our Correspondents in Madrid, Paris and London.

Progress of Political Affairs in Spain.

Interesting Scientific Intelligence—A Romance of the Heavens.

Anti-American Feeling in England—John Bright and Political Topics.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Work of Organization—The Republican Idea—The Elections—Free Ports—The Law of Public Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868.

Its work of organization being nearly accomplished, the revolution is now entering on that phase in which party and personal selfishness must be expected to begin to develop itself. Professing to have no desire to forestall the decision of the nation, the two great political organizations into which, for the present, all other parties are being merged, are nevertheless preparing for the struggle which is to decide the form of government that is to regulate for the future the destinies of Spain. Dreading the growing influence of the republican section of the Democratic Party, and pledged to the Duc de Montpensier who furnished the money by which the revolution was accomplished, the members of the Government are throwing off the mask and openly entering the field against the enemies of monarchical institutions. Were they to adhere to their pledges of abstention from the electoral contest, they would be simply waiting for the tide to overwhelm them—for this the republican movement threatens to do. Accordingly, the meeting at Olazaga's was decided upon which is to unite in an address to the country, in favor of the monarchical principle, the names of the leaders of the three former organizations, the Democrats included, who are of that way of thinking. The manifesto, it is said, is being drawn up by Rivero, and will be signed by Martos, Becerra and Salmeron, in conjunction with the distinguished writer and the former leaders of the Progressista and Union Liberal Parties. If this statement should turn out to be correct, it will separate the gentlemen above-named from the great bulk of their former associates, unless, indeed, they are playing a double part, which many accuse them of doing.

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN IDEA.

From all parts of the country declarations are pouring in in support of the republican programme. It is surprising how, in the course of a few weeks, it has multiplied its adherents. There is not a small town or village throughout Spain which has not already its Republican Committee, and by the time the elections take place there is not a portion of the population that will not have acquired a clear idea of the issues involved in them. In the meanwhile the monarchical section of the Democratic Party have addressed, through the newspapers, a reply to the persons who have asked their advice as to the course they should pursue in the forthcoming contest. It is a skillfully penned document, but indicates, nevertheless, the embarrassment which they themselves labor under. After an ingenious preface, illustrating the *lucus a non lucendo* powers of the writers, they lay down the following as the rules which should guide the conduct of the members of the party. Their first object should be, they say, to annihilate all the constitutions of individuality (clear is it not?) to realize the rights which each human being brings with him into the world in his essence, and to make the organism of his faculties contribute to the social organism. As Democrats, it was their duty to combat all Governments that ignored individual rights. The relations of the political organization admitted these two cardinal principles—national sovereignty and universal suffrage; but neither the one nor the other of these principles could touch what was beyond its competence, what was outside the sphere of its rights. All Democrats were agreed upon these essential points—the maintenance of the rights of the individual, the autonomy of the municipalities and of the provinces, and the sovereignty of the nation expressed through universal suffrage. In respect to principles, they were in perfect accord; but to seek to impose a form of Government on the nation would be to violate the liberty of the nation itself. The appreciation of circumstances must be left to the men to whom the country would delegate its powers, and, in the meanwhile, the advice which they had to offer to those who had addressed themselves to them, was to draw their inspirations from the principles of Democracy, and keeping before them in all its purity their ideal, (the Republic,) to judge and act freely and conscientiously at the moment they gave their vote.

It is language of this kind, taken in conjunction with the coöperation of the writers with Olozaga and the partisans of the monarchical principle, that leads people to doubt the sincerity of the former. If, however, the difference between them and the great body of the Democratic Party on this point be real, there can be no doubt of the perfect unanimity which exists between them as to the necessity of offering a determined opposition to the claims of the Duc de Montpensier. Should any attempt be made to force his election, it will unite them as a man in resistance to it, were it necessary even to appeal to arms to defeat his election. Do not imagine that I am indulging in mere speculation. There is at this very time in preparation a map of Madrid, which has marked out on it the barricades to be raised in such a contingency. The Democratic Party will never quietly submit to the infliction of another branch of the Bourbons on the country. Though they accepted the Duc de Montpensier's aid in the revolution, they do not the less despise him for it. They do not forget that his father, one of the worst enemies that constitutional institutions ever had, though proud of his misnomer of "citizen king," obtained the French throne by similar intrigues against a member of his own family. It is impossible, they contend, that any good can come of a dynasty having this double heritage of bad faith and disgrace. To make such a choice would, in fact, be to renounce all the credit and influence won by the revolution.

On the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, the Democratic Party are equally unanimous. They have adopted it as one of the cardinal features of their programme. If, therefore, they should obtain a majority in the Cortes, the fate of slavery in the Spanish colonies will be at once decided. I must not omit to mention that, previous to their dissolution, upward of fifty provincial Juntas passed resolutions calling for immediate abolition. Although no longer exercising political functions, these bodies still remain the centres of influence. You can imagine what a powerful propagandism they can exercise not merely in regard to that question but republicanism. They are men who were picked out for their advanced opinions and their energy, and you may be sure they will work with a will.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is difficult to get at the truth regarding the details of the new Electoral law or the precise period at which the elections are to be held. This is owing to the fact that in their desire to secure a majority in the National Assembly the Ministry have several times altered the details of their plan. That fixed upon gives, I understand, one deputy to every twelve thousand of the population, which has decreased somewhat since the last census. The aggregate number of deputies returned under the new law, independent of the colonies, will be four hundred. If I am correctly informed, some obstacles are thrown by it in the way of country voters, the object being to limit, as far as possible, the influence of the priests. If this be so, it will injure the character of the measure and create for it a large amount of unpopularity. We know what universal suffrage is as practiced in France. It would be a bad beginning for the free exercise of this right, if motives like these were allowed to interfere with it at the outset.

The 29th of this month is stated to be the probable date at which the elections will be held, but until I see it announced in the *Gazette* I shall not accept it as a fact. There are few places in which so little importance is attached to accuracy of assertion as Madrid. Statements persistently put forward by leading journals one morning are as confidently contradicted the next.

FREE PORTS.

Señor Figuerola is a bold financier, but boldness in finance is nowadays almost a synonym for success. One of the most daring of the projects attributed to him is an intention to declare all the ports of Spain free to the commerce of the world, thus putting an end to the differential duties which have been such a source of annoyance to all engaged in the importing trade. I do not know how the Catalonians will like this. They will have to grin and bear it, I suppose, as the manufacturers of your Eastern States will have to do one of these days, when Congress returns to principles of common sense on tariff questions.

THE LAW ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

In Monday's *Gazette* appears a decree recognizing the right of reunion on the part of the people when it is not exercised in conflict with the laws. "In order to legalize a public meeting it will henceforth only be necessary to apprize the local authorities twenty-four hours in advance, at the same time declaring the object and place of meeting. Reunions in the open air and in the streets are subjected to the provisions of the municipal ordinances. They can be at once dissolved, if one or more citizens taking part in them be seen in possession of arms. Under the late law there could not assemble on the streets or be constituted anywhere a meeting of even twenty persons without the permission of the authorities. If the latter gave their consent to the holding of a meeting they always sent a Police agent to watch the proceedings and to take note of the speeches. The new law, although it does not concede as much freedom as those regulating the right of assemblement in the United States and Great Britain, is still, perhaps under present circumstances, as liberal as can be granted. The Government is afraid of some of the movements now in progress and wishes to reserve to itself the right of interfering with the public demonstrations that may be made in support of them. I shall not stop to inquire how far this is consistent with their declared programme. A revolutionary Government must obey the necessities of its position as well as every other, and prudence would certainly seem to dictate in the present instance the retention of some restrictions, until the country is placed beyond the risk of fresh attempts against its liberties. In any case the Cortes will have it in its power to modify or remove them, should they be found to interfere with the principles on which the new Government is to be founded.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Tidings from Spain—Situation of the Empire—Solar Intelligence and Discoveries—A New Invention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1868.

Election day! and far away from home, where the exhortation to "vote early and often" never reaches! We nevertheless solemnly place a vote in a hat, in front of a glass so as not to cheat, and then resume our occupation.

We were promised great events when the Emperor returned to Paris, but the only events at all remarkable are a horrid wet moon and an invasion of the *grippe*. The long meetings of the Cabinet at Saint Cloud may be devoted to the potato rot and the rose protuberances of the sun for anything the public knows to the contrary. We can imagine that the monarchical tendencies of Prim and Serrano have produced a wonderfully tranquilizing effect on the minds of the tenants of Saint Cloud, and that like other fair-weather Christians, the danger once past, they have thrust their prayers back into their portfolios again.

COSAS DE ESPANA.

Who is to be the Washington of Spain? That is the question with which the Paris journals are sawing the air. The grand figure of Washington is made to promenade before the perplexed eyes of the Spaniards as the only model for imitation. Never did the glorious form of the warrior and sage rise higher above the heads of men than now. The way for the republic appears easy in Spain. Washington had a thousand difficulties to contend with.

Mme. Isabella, of Bourbon, late Queen of Spain, is going to grace Paris society with her presence this Winter. What sort of a figure will she cut in Paris saloons, and will she bring her *petit Marfori* and the golden rose, reward of virtue, lately sent her by the Pope? She has taken for a year, at a rent of 70,000 francs, the two houses standing side by side on the Champs Elysées, which bear the numbers 66 and 68, and which were built and finished fifteen years ago, but have never been occupied, because as soon as built they fell into the hands of heirs and have been in litigation ever since. Her mother's fine new residence is only two doors further up. Once upon a time Isabella refused to receive Eugenie as an Empress, because she claimed her as a subject; it is now Eugenie's turn to claim Isabella as a subject. The tables are turned.

SITUATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Outside of France people talk much of the Emperor's map showing that France has lost nothing by the late continental changes; but, in France, it is regarded as so entirely an electioneering scheme as to attract but little attention. The people about the throne are afraid of the next Legislature, and they have the awkwardness to show it. Not a single opinion has probably been changed by this geographical argument.

The economists, of course, have free scope in attacking his Majesty's map. If the battle of Sadowa improved the position of France territorially, and rendered, therefore, a peace more enduring, why go to work at once and run the treasury several hundred millions in debt for army equipments, and why increase the army suddenly from 700,000 to 1,200,000? Why, if the territorial condition of France is so improved and so satisfactory, suddenly convert the whole country into a camp by calling the whole nation to arms?

NEWS FROM THE SUN.

The news from the sun continues to increase in interest. We shall soon have a daily bulletin of the changes that take place in that important part of our planetary system. The agent of the French Government, M. Jeanson, who was sent highest up into India to observe the total eclipse of the 18th of August, at first sent a telegraphic dispatch saying that the rose-colored protuberances belonged to the sun, and were of a gaseous nature, and that he had also made an unexpected discovery. He afterward sent a letter, which has just been published in the *Moniteur*, and the following extract will show the results obtained and the nature of the important discovery made:

"Immediately after the total eclipse commenced two magnificent protuberances appeared. One of them was more than three minutes in height, and shone with a brilliancy it is difficult to imagine. The analysis of its light showed me immediately that it was formed by an immense gaseous incandescent column, principally composed of hydrogen gas. The analysis of the circumsolar regions, where M. Kirschoff places the solar atmosphere, did not furnish me any evidence in favor of the theory of this illustrious astronomer; the observations I made, however, will, I think, lead to a knowledge of the real nature of the solar spectrum. But the most important of these observations is the discovery of a method, of which the principle was detected while looking at the eclipse, *which will permit the study of the protuberances and the circumsolar regions at all times*, without the necessity of the interposition of an opaque body over the solar disk. This method is founded on the spectral properties of the light of the protuberances—a light which resolves itself into a small number of very luminous bundles, corresponding to the obscure rays of the solar spectre. The day after the eclipse the new method was used with success, and I was enabled to follow the phenomena as if presented by a new eclipse lasting a whole day. The protuberances of the preceding day were profoundly modified; there remained but few traces of the great protuberance, and the distribution of the gaseous matter was entirely different. From that day on to the 4th of September, a period of seventeen days, I constantly studied the sun from the same position. I have drawn up maps of the protuberances, which will show with what rapidity (often in a few minutes) these immense gaseous masses change in form and in place. During this period, which was like an eclipse of seventeen days, I collected a great number of facts which presented themselves, so to speak, without being sought for, on the physical constitution of the sun."

All this reads like a romance. Adams' famous Moon Hoax does not surpass it. But this time we are reading facts, for we not only know who it is that writes, but we know him to be a serious and a capable man. Already, before his return home, Prof. Jeanson has been decorated with the Legion of Honor.

An English astronomer now claims to have made the discovery of the new method of Prof. Jeanson a year ago; but as the English astronomers have never used the method, and as they sent delegations to the East to observe the late eclipse by the old methods, we may accord the merit at least to the French astronomer of having made the discovery for himself, and especially of having utilized it.

Hereafter we must regard the sun as a great ball of burning fire, with immense columns of shifting, gaseous smoke—in fine, a fire that burns and consumes not.

NEW INVENTION.

A curious scene was presented the other day to the Parisians on the bosom of their turbid Seine. A steamboat floating down stream loaded with well-dressed people, an immense American flag floating at the helm, a band of musicians blowing away on noisy brass, and, most strange of all, a man standing bare-headed on the wheel-house, delivering a speech and gesticulating like a crazy man! It was simply Mr. Stoner, of New-York, taking a load of French notabilities out to see the operation of his life-saving apparatus for sea-going ships. He ought to do well with his invention, for he treats his guests with an unheard of hospitality.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The First Snow—The American Election—Mr. John Bright and Political Topics—Tables of Mortality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

The first snow in Southern England fell last night on our beautiful roses, all our brilliant and luxuriant Autumn flowers, our hedges beginning to be covered with the white blossoms of the laurestine, and the newly-planted cabbages. It is a curious thing here in this northern latitude, the sun so low toward the horizon at noon, and the north star so high toward the zenith, to see gardeners at work setting out cabbages and sowing turnips in November. But they grow vigorously all Winter, and the gardens are scarcely ever bare of flowers. The Gulf Stream has credit for much of this mild weather, and deservedly, I think, for the warmest days are when the wind comes from the southwest, and the warmest places are the coasts washed by the tepid waters which have flowed between Cuba and Florida. The internal heat of the earth may have its share. The crust of the planet is supposed to be very thin about here, so that England is nearer the great central fires than most places, which seems likely enough. In a spirit of free competition, we had an earthquake last week, which was felt from the suburbs of London to South Wales. It was not much of a shake, and, if felt at all in London, could not be distinguished from the tremblement of a beer dray, or a passing train in an underground railway.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

The result of the election in America has been no surprise or disappointment. It was considered so sure a thing as to spoil the interest. I doubt if a bet was made on the result in this country, where betting is universal. If any cared about it they were like Lord Palmerston about the war, as described by Mr. Roebuck the other day at Sheffield. Roebuck had been making a flaming secession speech at Sheffield, advocating the recognition of the Confederacy. When he came back to London he waited on Lord Palmerston—but let Roebuck tell the story:

"The moment I got into his room—he was standing writing at his desk as he always did—he turned round and put out his hands, and said, 'Roebuck, Roebuck, what a devilish good speech you made in Sheffield.' I said, 'My Lord, I am greatly obliged to you, and flattered for the kind phrase you have used about my speech, though it was rather a hard one, you know. I am very much flattered.' 'Flattered?' he said. 'Why, I am entirely of your opinion, but I dare not officially say so.' Now that struck me, according to the old woman's phrase, all of a heap, that a man in power should say to me openly and without disguise that he was entirely of my opinion, and lead the people of England directly the opposite way. 'That,' said I, 'is modern political morality.' I did my work with the gay and pleasant old Lord, and bowed my way out of his room."

Palmerston was much more a representative man in those days than Roebuck. The "frivolous old heathen" knew his countrymen. They wanted the South to beat, but they did not wish to run any risk about it. Roebuck is a century behind the age. He would go to war on a question of policy, or for something that might benefit the next generation. The temper of the people, or at least some portions of England, was shown the other day at a political meeting in Birkenhead. One of the speakers alluded to an objection made to Mr. Laird, their representative, because he said he was proud of his connection with the *Alabama*. "Well," said the speaker, "for the matter of that, I think we were all of us proud of it!" He struck a popular chord that instantly vibrated into tumultuous cheering.

This reminds me that that our irrepressible Plenipotentiary has been dining with and making a speech to the Sheriff and gentlemen in the City of London. Never was a Minister so popular as Mr. Johnson. He is invited everywhere—and goes. He is exuberant in his expressions of good will. He takes England to his heart and hugs her harder than she quite cares for. The two countries, he declares, are one country, and have but one Government. All quarrels are ended. The hatchet is buried, and henceforth there is eternal peace. He was glad to settle everything with Lord Stanley, and now the election of Gen. Grant, of which there was never a doubt, has filled his cup of happiness. He is going to Newcastle; I believe he is going to Edinburgh. The English do not know what to make of such a jolly old diplomatist, but as they want peace, and trade, and investments everywhere at six per cent., they are immensely pleased with Reverdy Johnson.

JOHN BRIGHT AND POLITICAL TOPICS.

Mr. Bright has been to Edinburgh, been presented with the freedom of the city by the Lord Provost, and has made several speeches. The Lord Provost, Mr. William Chambers, of the publishing house of W. & R. Chambers, has distributed the civic honors at his disposal with a rare impartiality. Some months ago he conferred the freedom of the the beautiful northern capital upon Mr. Disraeli. And who shall say that Bright and Disraeli ought not not to stand side by side as honorary citizens of Auld Reekie, and walk arm in arm through Cannongate and Cowgate? One advocated household suffrage, the other introduced the bill which has made it law. They are two out-and-out Radicals, only the accidents of political life have set one of them to leading the Whigs, and the other to educating the Tories. It is not easy to say which has had the hardest task. In my opinion, an old-fashioned Whig, or even a conservative Liberal, is a tougher subject in his high-and-dry Philistinism and Phariseeism, than an out-and-out Tory; so, on the whole, I do not think Mr. Disraeli has done more for the cause of political progress than Mr. Bright.

Of that progress, in the way of voting, we shall have our example in a few weeks, as you have just had yours. There was a rumor in the city a few days ago that the dissolution was to be postponed until after Christmas. It was probably a stock-jobbing *canard*, but many believed it, or at least thought it not unlikely. The *Saturday Review* says:

"No one disbelieved that Mr. Disraeli would put off the elections, and scarcely any one thought of blaming him for it. He amuses and dazzles the public, who are tickled by his odd success, and console themselves by thinking it can only last for a short time. Another 'dodge' is looked for from him as a matter of course; and if he can find out a way of getting another month of power he loses nothing in public opinion by taking it."

In other words, they judge the Premier by themselves. If they had his power, and could hold it a few months longer, they would do so; and why should not he? Lady Minto, in her life of Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, says: "While a young man does not pay his debts, all men are rogues to him; while he makes love to twenty women, the faithlessness of the sex will be his favorite theme." Mr. Disraeli is represented in the Liberal Press as a shifty, tricky, unprincipled, dishonest man, who may be expected to resort to any dodge to cheat either his own party or his opponents; yet the Liberal Party, with a clear majority of seventy votes in the House, allowed him to come in as Prime Minister, and has kept him there, instead of that earnest, honest Mr. Gladstone. And even now there is a difficulty, if the Liberals get their expected majority of ninety in the coming elections, for Mr. Roebuck, when questioned the other day at Sheffield on the subject, said he would not support a vote of want of confidence in the Government during the short session. He was ready to vote for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but not to turn out the Government on a direct issue. Now if there are members enough of this way of thinking, and Mr. Disraeli can offer a compromise on the Irish Church question acceptable to a majority of the House, it is quite possible that Mr. Gladstone may not be Prime Minister, and that Mr. Bright may not become one of the advisers of Her Majesty.

It is pretty clear, however, that Mr. Bright has no idea that any chance or any combination can keep him out of the Cabinet. Never has he taken more radical ground than in his speeches at Edinburgh. "Why go on paying twenty-six millions of pounds sterling a year for army and navy," he asked, "when an agreement between three or four of the most advanced nations would make wars impossible?" It was enough to pay a tax of twenty-six millions as interest on a debt incurred for the needless wars of our ancestors. He advocated a new election cry—"A free breakfast table"—free trade in tea, coffee, sugar, as well as free trade in bread—forgetting, perhaps, as the *Saturday Review* suggests, that his model Republic "impedes trade more systematically than the English Parliaments of Mr. Bright's dark ages." At Edinburgh once more he attacked the monopoly of land. The land had increased ten-fold in value, but the laborer remained the same. Pauperism is increasing, and ignorance, hopeless ignorance, is among the people. Mr. Bright protested against all this.

"I have no notion, he said, "of the country being called in a satisfactory state, and happy and prosperous, when such a state of things exists. You may have an ancient monarchy, with the dazzling glitter of the sovereign, and an ancient nobility, in grand mansions and great estates, and an ecclesiastical hierarchy, covering with worldly pomp that religion whose virtue is humility; but notwithstanding all this, *the whole fabric is rotten, and doomed ultimately to fall; for the great mass of the people on whom it is supported is poor and suffering and degraded.*"

That is what John Bright, expecting in a few weeks to be a member of the Cabinet, says to the people of Edinburgh. Throne, nobility, hierarchy are all rotten and doomed to fail, because the people on whom they rest, who bear this crushing burden, are poor, suffering and degraded. And what is the remedy? None, it seems for throne, nobility and ecclesiastical hierarchy. They are doomed any way. Mr. Bright does not believe in their use or necessity. For the people he demands land, the estates of the nobles, diminished taxation, the perquisites of throne and aristocracy, education, intellectual equality, which will lead to freedom and happiness. The ballot, equal electoral districts, the will of the majority to govern, a more equal distribution of property; in short, and not to put too fine a point upon it, something as much like "liberty, equality and fraternity" as circumstances will admit of, or as may be consistent with the higher law of free trade and universal competition, buying cheap and selling dear.

TABLES OF MORTALITY.

The heat of the past Summer had its effect upon the tables of mortality. It is now seen that the deaths were increased 21,000 above the calculated average, and nearly the whole excess was in the form of cholerale diarrhœa and cholera infantum. Towns usually accounted healthy, such as Birmingham, were among the heaviest sufferers. In ordinary seasons the rains keep Birmingham tolerably clean, and the water of its wells fairly diluted. This year the filth remained in the sewers, and the wells were thick with impurities. Consequently the more delicate, or the more exposed, and especially the young children, were poisoned by hundreds in the air they breathed and in the water they drank. I think it can be shown that four-fifths of the entire mortality of this country is caused by preventable poisoning—by foul air, foul water, other poisonous drinks, decayed or adulterated food, or contagious diseases. From forty to fifty per cent. of the out patients—the poor who come for treatment to some of the great London hospitals, such as St. Bartholomew's, are suffering from contagious diseases which could be stamped out by a well-ordered police. But what can you expect of a so-called Government, which allows thieves, burglars, pickpockets and garroters to congregate in parts of London in such numbers that the Police do not dare to go alone into the courts where they live, and can only warn strangers to keep out of their neighborhood? They sally out, rob right and left, maltreat, and all but murder, worse than Italian banditti, and then retreat to their haunts, where the Police dare not follow them. The felons who used to be exported to Botany Bay and become Justices of the Peace and members of the Provincial Legislature, now gather in the metropolis and fill whole districts with a population born and bred to a life of crime. And all for the want of a Government. Let us see what household suffrage will do for us. It may send our malefactors to penal servitude and keep them there; but, on the other hand, it may send them to Parliament, on the principle that every great class and interest in the community ought to be represented. For my own part, I am rather in favor of a small revolution, a Provisional Government of Bright's and Mills, and a system of Juntas composed of Odgers and Podgers.

MONADNOCK.

A Spiritualistic Sensation in Dorchester, Mass.—A Hearty Man Refuses to be a Spirit.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 18.

There has been quite a little sensation in the usually quiet town of Dorchester the past two days. It appears that about three or four years since the Spiritualist fever seized upon the members of one of the families of the town, including the daughter of a widow—both the widow and daughter entering into the new religion with great ardor. The daughter was married, and also the mother of two interesting children. The young man to whom she was married, however, was not a convert to the new faith, and therein probably laid the germ of trouble, which developed in difficulties between them at home. It was alleged at the time that the man was very violent in temper, threatened the life of his wife and children, and gave other evidences of being of unsound mind. A consultation of physicians was held, who came to the conclusion that the husband was not in his right mind, and a warrant was accordingly issued to place him in the Insane Asylum at Worcester. He was therefore seized one fine afternoon while insanely (?) at work on his farm and hustled off to Worcester. If insane, he certainly had a deal of method in his madness, for he escaped from the asylum in about a week after his incarceration, fleeing to New-York, and thence to a relative's in Newark, N. J., where he has remained until a few days since, working daily. Strange to say, not much effort was made, so far as is known, by the officials to recapture the fugitive, and there are a great many people in the town who doubt very much that his reason ever left him. On Monday morning, to the surprise of the neighbors, but more to the surprise of his wife, he appeared to her in *propria persona*. She refused to acknowledge his identity, as he has been reported as among the things that were for at least two years—his "spirit" has been rapped up by his would-be widow and talked with at many a "*séance*"—in fact his spiritual existence was not considered a matter of doubt by either his wife or those who were of the same conviction. A hearty-looking man, encased in a stout overcoat and other dry goods, is not generally considered an object likely to melt away into thin air even at the bidding of a spiritualistic wife, and he had no notion of taking an aerial flight to the (to him) happy realms of bliss, maugre the com[...] his loving spouse so to do. On the contrary he coolly sat down and desired to enter into conversation with her upon such worldly matters as her present feelings toward him, the health of his two children, and other matters of equal interest. A deaf ear, however, was turned to his protestations that he had not died, and that he had no intention of so doing as long as he could help himself. The wife seized her bonnet and shawl, fled the house, made her way to school, obtained her two children, and half dragged them at the top of her speed to the residence of her mother, where the doors were barred and locked for fear he would follow her. This he did not do, but quickly made his way to his old home, where he met a more hearty welcome from his old mother. Thus the case stands at present, the woman refusing to believe in the existence of her husband, and the gossips of Dorchester have at least a month's supply of talking before them. How long the husband will allow his wife to still call herself a widow, time and the law will have to determine. Sensations of the *quasi* Enoch Arden character are not always wanting, even in such staid and sober places as Dorchester.

BLONDE HAIR.

Telling the Secret of Golden Locks—Art's Victory Over Nature.

What "fair one with the golden locks" was it that first set the fashion of blonde hair, now some years ago? It would be interesting to trace the rise and culmination of the *furor* for golden hair. In the first place, the great step toward putting it into public favor was the appearance of Eugenie as Empress of France and leader of fashions in the civilized world. In her meridional splendor—for Eugenie was no infant when she was married to Napoleon, and her orange blossoms did not droop over a girlish cheek, for all the very flattering accounts on the subject of her age, which appeared in the newspaper press of the day—she had very fine, fair hair, of a peculiar golden shade—a Scottish auburn of the rarest and most beautiful tinge. It was to her Scotch descent that she owed her gold hair and her blue eyes and her charmingly fair complexion. From the Spanish side she got that languid and graceful droop of the eyelids—that indescribable but very *distingué* something in the chiseling of her slightly aquiline features, and her graceful but somewhat languid repose of manner.

She was a fair, blonde, matured woman when she was married to the Emperor, and *her hair* was one of her best points; it was of such an unusual shade. Perhaps never since the days when Queen Elizabeth set all the Court poets to raving about her frankly red hair, which they beautified with the epithet of golden; and Mary Stuart, in complaisance to the prevailing mode, wore red fronts over her own lovely brown hair—had any woman been elevated to so prominent a position as Eugenie's, with so many advantages in her favor for inaugurating a new fashionable color of the hair. For hers was really and truly beautiful. Now, if it had been the true red color which had so long been in disgrace—she might have tried in vain to bring it into fashion, for women would never have taken heartily to so common a color—not even to be like the Empress. But a woman never sees any other woman possessed of some prominent and unusual personal advantage, either natural or acquired, without wanting to appropriate or imitate it—unless, indeed, she be so beautiful in her own right, that she has no fear about the legitimacy of her own personal claims. But such is the force of fashion that you might easily count the number of women possessed of dark hair, of which they were securely proud, before blonde hair ruled the day, who do not now regret that their hair is not naturally of the fashionable color, even if they sensibly abstain from endeavors to make it so artificially. And yet, only a few years ago, if you had offered to turn their hair to a golden color for them, they would have thought you a monster of barbaric taste!

To return to the Empress—it was she, also, who first set the fashion of tampering with the color of the hair, the passion for which is now so common among women, and that was some years ago. As she was not in her first youth at the time of her marriage, she began to break very soon, especially after the birth of her son. Even Catharine de Medicis was not more devoted to cosmetics than Eugenie is represented to be. Not many years after her marriage, her beautiful blonde hair began to lose its color and brightness. It had a dead, faded look, which alarmed the Empress exceedingly; the royal *coiffeur* was consulted, and he pretended to originate a specific which was to restore to the locks of Eugenie their lost burnish. But, instead of doing this, the evil seems to have been increased by his preparations. In fact, at the time, it was said that he had ruined the hair of the Empress, and he was put in disgrace for it.

When I saw her not quite four years ago, her hair had entirely lost its early brightness; and I had a good chance of seeing her one morning in the chapel of the Tuileries, as she knelt, bareheaded, beside the Emperor. No color at all, would better describe the color of her hair, as seen in daylight and uncovered. It was, perhaps, the least noticeable feature in her personal appearance. She was still pretty and graceful, with the nicest little hand in the world, looking very attractive in its light brown and perfectly-fitting kid glove. But there was no *éclat* of beauty about her, as seen, plainly dressed, in the daytime. No brightness of eyes and hair, no brilliancy of complexion. You saw a very *distingué*, rather delicate, exceedingly graceful woman, somewhat *fadé* and fatigued-looking.

Still, though the gold gleams no longer in the hair of the Empress, she it was who brought gold hair into such high favor with fashionable women. So that even *red* and carotty locks are more than tolerated now, for their resemblance to the favorite hue. But there are many mysteries connected with blonde hair in these days.

Only a few years ago not one woman in a large number had brown or black eyes, and golden or light brown hair. These were among the exceptions. But now! How many women do you not meet on the street, at the opera, in the ball-room, in whose appearance there is a certain mysterious incongruity which strikes you at the first glance? It is indescribable, however, and you cannot tell just where it is. If you will think a moment, you will see that their want of harmony lies between the color of the eyes, complexion and general style, and *the color of the hair*. It is, moreover, somewhat remarkable, that so many women should all have hair of very nearly the same shades of color, while their eyes and complexions are so different! You know the two prevailing shades by heart. You know the light brown hair, of about the color of a pale filbert, but with a peculiar dead look about it; matted and crimped and fluffed out, till it looks like picked oakum. This color of hair goes with brown and black eyes generally. You may take the heads of fifty women of this style and lay them together and you will see that the hair of all is very near the same color, and that it does not seem like natural hair at all, but has an artificial and lifeless look about it.

Then there is the conventional yellowish-golden color—this is quite stunning. It requires courage for a woman to abandon her own dark locks and walk forth in all the blazon of the real, orthodox gold color. It sometimes causes doubts as to her identity, and is embarrassing in various ways. Yet, women possess the moral courage to brave all these inconveniences, especially those with whom the grand ultimatum is to be looked at everywhere and by everybody. Browning's poem of "Gold Hair," no doubt, did a great deal to settle and confirm the fashion among the more refined circles.

But, ladies, you who have not gold hair, yet are determined to have it, you ought to count the cost before you undertake the metamorphosis. I will give you some idea of what "the cost" is in many cases.

I know of a beautiful English woman who had lovely light brown hair—such masses of it, and so long too! She was ambitious to be always in the latest style, and she coveted golden hair excessively. But her husband, whose affection she wished to retain, would not hear of such a thing; and I think she was ashamed to tell him what she wanted. Well, she went to Baden one Summer, and the husband had to remain behind in London on account of engagements of some sort. He rejoined his wife at Baden a month after her arrival there. But she had made good use of that month of freedom! She appeared before his astonished gaze in all the glory of burnished golden locks. Candor compels me to confess that the transformation was becoming to her—and though her husband scolded, he was not as savage as he would have been if he had known what was going on, before the final effect was obtained. The metamorphosis had cost her a month of seclusion in her own rooms and much trouble. But her triumph among her fashionable friends was great, and that repaid her for all. She soon began to experience the inconvenience of strutting in borrowed plumes; for as the hair grew out, in a few months, it began to change its color at the roots, then it was necessary to endure another period of seclusion and have more of the Golden—whatever it was called—lotion or hair elixir or something of that sort. Her *coiffeur* had exhausted his first installment of that article. A fresh supply was obtained and applied, when lo! very shortly after its application her hair began to come out by handfulls!—just like the dead hair off of the dead scalp of a corpse! and it had turned to such a disgusting color! Imagine our beauty's distress! There must have been some chemical poison in the compound. As it was, to save her hair from utter ruin, she had to have her head shaved close and that was the result of changing the natural color of her hair. But that was not all. Her husband was away at the time, and she had to make up a story about having been ill of brain fever, to him and her fashionable friends, to save herself from being covered with ridicule should the story get out. Her hair is growing out now; but it will never be as beautiful as it was before. This is a true story, and as its moral, I give those who are inclined to be smitten with the mania for golden hair, the sentiment, "Let well enough alone."

HOWARD GLYNDON.

THE MODE IN SMALL THINGS.

Cards, Billets Doux, Bills of Fare, Invitations and Books of the Season.

Violet-colored ink is in vogue in London and Paris, among the ladies of the cream of the *ton*, in view of which the snobbish *Court Journal*, with a pun worse than the later ones of Willis, when Hyperion was in his dotage, ventures the witticism or sotticism that "the little secrets of the pretty creatures will be kept in-violate for the season." In what color shall the secret be kept in New-York has at last been settled; and violet ink is to have the patronage of the *ton*, as mauve had last Winter. For monograms, also, violet is to be the leading color.

Visiting cards are to be, for the season, somewhat larger than formerly; for the *mode* has been announced, and whoever would be *au fait* in card, billet and note etiquette must, perforce, conform, or submit to be tabooed. Visiting cards—so runs the fiat—must tend to the square rather than the oblong, which was the tendency last season. The material is to be of the finest Bristol board, without glazing—an eminently sensible return to simplicity. Of course, the shape may be varied somewhat to taste, though the exceedingly long forms are not to be admitted into the best society, and will cut as odd a figure in the receiver as a Yankee fresh from down East and made up after *Solon Shingle* would cut on the Avenue de L'Imperatrice. The proper adaptation of lettering to size will be maintained—that is, the season of 1865-6, when letters sprawled at all angles over the surface of the card, will not be repeated. The English script will still maintain its supremacy as a leading letter, and will not be superseded this season at least in its inimitable styles of Old English text. Some few novelties have, however, been introduced, among which may be reckoned the dropped capitals and the exceedingly neat extra shaded.

Visiting cards, with the familiar words denoting the object of the call, will only remain in use to a limited extent—in fact, will be limited in use to calls of congratulation and condolence. The word *visite*, on the left hand upper corner, is to be engraved upon the reverse side; and the corner containing the key word of the call is still to be turned down to denote the object of the call.

The word, *felicitation*, on the right hand corner, is engraved for visits of congratulation on some happy event, as a birth or a marriage—if either be a happy event in these days of hard taxes; while on the left lower corner the familiar *congé*—is it never to be superseded, as ran the sensible rumor, by something English?—will signify to take leave before taking leave of town. The remaining corner is of course to be marked *condolence*.

Cards sent to friends, before leaving for a journey of any duration, are to be issued with the usual cabalistic addition of P. P. C. in the left-hand corner; and this, too, notwithstanding the strong movement of the purists last Summer to substitute the initials of the corresponding English phrase.

Envelopes for cards are set down for the season as plain, very heavy, and to bear the ornaments either of the monogram or the initial—though, in families affecting crests and armorials, these may be substituted.

The Grecian bend has sadly interfered with the matrimonial market—so many of the stylish having been compelled to give their whole attention to its cultivation, to the exclusion of all other engagements; but, latterly, the desirable curvature of the spinal column having been effected in most cases, a new impulse of the market may be anticipated. Even now the promenades are thronged with walking little S's—candidates having practiced on the bend to their satisfaction—and, hence, there is some call for wedding invitations.

In these delicate epistles, which form a part of the embroidery of living, all abbreviations are to be avoided. Eve. for evening, and P. M. for afternoon are no longer to be tolerated; and the full words which they represent will in all cases appear in their places. In ceremonious weddings the note-sheet is square, and is embellished with a gigantic monogram in relief, interlacing the initials of both bride and bridegroom—a very pretty bit of sentimentalism, by the way, for these days when the matrimonial market is rather Turkish in its quotations. Of course, the individual cards—perhaps one ought to say personal, though all individuals are not persons—must be inclosed in the same envelope. The cards must also, as formerly, be united with a neat satin tie, which explains the case. In some cases, a third card is inclosed, with reception days for the month after marriage.

A very neat style of card has the customary "At home" on the note-sheet, a ceremony card, (*a jour fixé*,) and the united cards of both bride and groom, all in large envelope with elaborate monogram or initial, crawling like a huge spider in relief over the flap.

Phraseologies for the season are less oriental—a softened synonym of highfalutin—than formerly. For a quiet wedding at home the following is the fixed phrasing:

Mr. and Mrs. ——
Request the pleasure of —— company at breakfast on Wednesday, December 16, at one o'clock.
——, Madison-square.

Of course it would be unpardonable to write Dec. 16 for the full phrase, or 1 P. M. for the full one o'clock, which is the *mode*. It may be added, also, that the abbreviation No., as No. 2 Clinton-place, must be omitted. The *mode*, for instance, would be simply 2 Clinton-place, without prefix to the figure. It is scarcely necessary to add that cards of bride and bridegroom must be inclosed with the general invitation.

Phraseologies must, of course, be varied to suit the occasion, whether dinner, *déjeuner* reception or evening parties. For the latter, the phrase is:

Mrs. ——
At Home.
Wednesday evening, January 7.
Cotillion at 9.

Or again:

Mr. and Mrs. ——
Request the pleasure of your company on Monday evening at 9 o'clock.
R. S. V. P.

The regular phrase of the season for afternoon wedding receptions, which, of course, in all cases take place at the house of the bride's father, if he has one, and, if not, to be stylish, one must be rented for, the occasion, or borrowed, must of course be issued by the parents of the fair candidate on card bearing their names. The fiat of the fashion legalizes the following formula:

Mr. and Mrs. ——
Request the pleasure of your company at the wedding reception of their daughter, on Thursday, October 15, from 2 until 4 o'clock.
——, Fifth-avenue.

Of course you must not blunder into saying from 2 *to* 4 *o'clock*, or *till* 4 o'clock, or till 5 o'clock in the morning, in which latter case you would make yourself the execration of the *ton*. In afternoon receptions, the name of the daughter from *prænomen* to *cognomen*, must be omitted, unless there might be some mistake about it, or unless the father of the family might wish, by naming some particular daughter, to announce that he has others in the market. It is not the *mode*, however, to have more than one daughter, and hence the disuse of the name except on occasions of great *éclat* and congratulation, as the wedding ceremony of one's daughter at Grace, and under the special supervision of Grace's oleaginous sexton.

For wedding ceremonials the name of the daughter (*prænomen*) must be inserted for dignity's sake; also the name of the happy groom, who, for example's sake, may be designated as Mr. Brown, though the initials of Brown, specifying what particular Brown—whether George Washington Brown, or Napoleon Bonapart Brown, or M. T. Cicero Brown, must be omitted, and, for the time pending, Mr. Brown must be supposed to be the only Brown in existence or addicted to matrimony. The *mode* demands the following phraseology in the name of the bride's parents:

Mr. and Mrs. ——
Request the pleasure of your presence at the marriage ceremony of their daughter Isabellina to Mr Smith, at ——, on Wednesday evening, November 11 at 8 o'clock.
Reception from 9 until 11 o'clock.

You accept, you report, and of course see Isabellina married.

Private dinners in New-York have of late been conducted with great ceremony; and, hence, the *mode* in these is worth the attention of the stylish. The bill of fare must in all cases be styled the *menu*, and must be laid at every plate. The rule of the season is an illuminated monogram at the top, with the list of dishes tastefully written rather than printed. An adorned and illuminated card must also be laid on every plate to designate the seat of the guest; though some freedom may be used as to the style of the latter, and cards of plain white, bordered with a crimson or blue edge, may be substituted for the illuminated card without loss of caste. In cards of the latter description, the legend *Bon Appetit*, in handsome letters, appears above the name of the guest, which should be written in fancy colored ink, contrasting with that of the legend.

Notes of acceptance and regret observe the customary formula, as:

Mr. and Mrs. ——
Compliments to ——, accepting with pleasure, her kind invitation for Wednesday evening, November 17.
——, Fifth-avenue.

If the note be one of regret the phrase, regretting the necessity to decline, is substituted. Blanks of these notes, put up in packages with envelopes, are now kept at all leading stationery stores.

In note paper, forms for the season are square rather than oblong—the envelope of the *mode* being square with pointed rather than rounded flap.

Monograms for the season are to be very large and very complicated; in many cases spelling pet names, and, sometimes, names of several syllables. Illumination is the word, especially for party and ball invitations; though, for general letter writing, monograms of a single delicate color, or of white embossed, take the lead. Names of country residences, in rustic design, (monogram,) are also greatly in vogue for the top of the note-sheet. Some novelties have been very recently presented, as, for instance, the jockey monogram, formed of riding equipments; the croquet monogram, formed from the implements of the game; the smokers' monogram, constituted by an artistic arrangement of pipes and the like; and half a dozen others. In all cases these designs must be so manipulated as to represent certain given initials.

For balls, hops and anniversary weddings some new styles are also presented; and, for the former two, military, naval or classical designs are to supersede the carnival of the fantastic which had its run last season.

Variations on "Enoch Arden."

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:

SIR: The incident you have quoted as a "singular variation on the 'Enoch Arden' romance" reminds me of an older one, to which you will perhaps allow me to call attention as an authentic example of the most moral, manly, English and constitutional behavior, under such "tolerable and not-to-be-borne" circumstances. It is mentioned in Lyson's "Environs" as from an entry in the parish registry of Bermondsey, A. D. 1604:

The forme of a solemne vowe betwixt a man and his wife, having bene long absent, through which occasion the woman beinge married to another man [he] tooke her again as followeth:

THE MAN'S SPEACH.—"Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so long absented myseallfe from thee, whereby thou shouldst be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sighte of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne, and will not only forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee as I promised at our marriage."

THE WOMAN'S SPEACH.—"Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie I have taken, in thy absence another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to kepe myseallfe only unto thee during life, and to performe all other duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

Then follows a short "occasional prayer," and the entry concludes with the names of the parties, and the attestation of the "parson, clark," &c. I regret that I cannot find any "speach" *of the other man's* to complete this notice, but I hope some exemplary record of his sentiments may yet be discovered by local antiquarians; or that in the opposite case we may indulge in the reasonable conjecture that he gave a cordial consent, *by silence*, to the termination of his experience of matrimony. I remain, Sir, yours most obediently,

A BLESSED BACHELOR.

Extraordinary Exodus of Honey Bees—They Abandon Their Winter Stores and Disappear.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 19.

One of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever come to our knowledge was related to us yesterday. Mr. James Broil, a farmer, who resides about seven miles from the city, on the river road, has for some time past been engaged extensively in raising honey bees, and with almost unprecedented success. He has lately rejoiced in as many as forty-five hives of the industrious little "cusses," and to use a homely phrase, they have been plying themselves like Turks and making "slathers" of honey for the Winter. A few mornings ago, however, Mr. Broil woke up to find his bees *non est*. They had "lit out" between two days, leaving no trace whatever of the point or region of country to which they had so unceremoniously migrated. There was not a solitary bee left to keep its lonely watch over the forty-five hives. As might be expected, Farmer Broil was left in considerable of a dilemma, and immediately consulted all the authorities at his command in relation to the peculiar habits and freaks of the bee tribe. After reading through many volumes it occurred to him that some of his neighbors might be able to explain the whys and wherefores of this "bounty jumping" move on the part of his army of honey makers. He accordingly made a "bee-line" for the residence of his nearest neighbor to consult him on the singular problem. To his utter surprise, he ascertained that his friend, who is also a "beeist," had met with the same loss in the same sudden manner, and was in the same perplexity as to the cause. They at once resolved on examining the hives, and it revealed to them the fact that each stand contained from sixty to seventy-five pounds of honey. This development led the two bee raisers to seek for further information, and in their rounds, for a circuit of twenty-five miles, they found that every hive had been deserted about the same time, and all of them were left full of honey. The farmers in that region are unable to account for this mysterious disappearance of their bees, and many theories have been advanced, but up to this time the problem remains unsolved. The opinion of most of them is, that the mildness of the weather up to so late a season, caused this singular migration.

Sinking of the Steamer J. N. McCullough in the Ohio River—Several Persons Probably Lost.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 19.

A disastrous collision occurred about 10 o'clock Tuesday night in the Ohio river, about a half a mile above Madison, Ind., between the tow-boat *Tigress* and the steamer *J. N. McCullough*. The *Tigress* was descending the river with a large tow of coal, and the *McCullough* was bound up from Louisville. One of the barges of the tow-boat struck the *McCullough* a little forward of the boilers on the starboard side, tearing out the whole side of her hull, it is supposed, as the boat sank up over her cabin floor in less than three minutes. Several of the colored deck crew are said to have been lost, though the deck-sweeper is the only one on board who is as yet certainly missing. The boat is lying in seventeen feet water, with the cabin-floor submerged about two feet. The *Melnotte* came up to her about an hour after the collision, and took off her passengers and crew, and brought all but the officers of the boat here, arriving last evening. Two of the coal-barges of the *Tigress* were sunk by the collision. The force of the collision swung the *McCullough* round, and she settled down with her head toward the Kentucky shore, and lying nearly across the river. There were only about a dozen passengers aboard the boat when the disaster occurred. She had but a small amount of freight aboard. The *McCullough* was a handsome side-wheel passenger steamer, and had only been running a little over a year, having been built in Pittsburg in 1867. She was valued at $52,000, and was owned by Andrew Ackley, of Pittsburg, Capt. George Moore, her commander, and Capt. Dan Moore, her clerk. The boat was insured in Pittsburg companies for $35,000. She was a regular weekly Cincinnati and Pittsburg packet, and extended her trip through to Louisville, in order to catch her regular day of departure from here, Friday, having been thrown out of her regular running time by collapsing a flue at Pittsburg. The *Champion* will leave this morning for the wreck, to attempt to raise the boat.

HOW THEY TREAT THIEVES IN DELAWARE.—A practical exemplification of the manner in which justice is administered in the "Diamond State" has just been brought to light. For some time past, passengers who travel over the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington Railroad, and who stop at Wilmington to get refreshments, have been greatly annoyed by the operations of thieves, who enter the cars when the trains stop, and quickly snap up the baggage of passengers who temporarily leave the cars. One of this gang was recently caught in the act of stealing a valise from a car, and he was arrested and tried for the offence. He was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: He is to receive forty lashes on the bare back, at the New-Castle whipping post, on Saturday next; made to stand in the pillory for four hours, undergo an imprisonment of one year, and make full restitution of the amount of value of the articles stolen, or remain in prison until he has done so. This is undoubtedly questionable justice, but it will have the effect to make offenders against the laws of Delaware rather careful in their operations.

BABIES IN CALIFORNIA.—At one time a woman could hardly walk through the streets of San Francisco without having every one pause to gaze on her, and a child was so rare, that once in a theatre in the same city, where a woman had taken her infant, when it began to cry, just as the orchestra commenced to play, a man in the pit cried out, "Stop these fiddles and let the baby cry. I haven't heard such a sound for ten years." The audience applauded this sentiment, the orchestra stopped, and the baby continued its performance amid unbounded enthusiasm.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Chinese Embassy are receiving marked attentions from the British Government. On Friday they were presented to the Queen at the Castle, by Lord STANLEY.

The cable reports that Lord STANLEY has acceded to the modification of the terms of the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, permitting the Commission to sit in Washington.

The Egyptian cotton crop will aggregate, this year, 2,000,000 cantars.

The market town of San Giorgo is in danger of being utterly destroyed by the burning lava from the extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius now going on.

GENERAL.

Contradictory reports are received from Havana concerning the Cuban insurrection. The insurgents claim that they hold the town of Puerto Principe, and have a force of from ten to twelve thousand men, while VALMASEDA is reported, by telegrams received at the Government headquarters, in full possession of this place, and about ready to attack the insurrectionists. The latter still have possession of Bayamo and some other towns. The Republicans of Cuba claim that the revolutionists are daily receiving reinforcements.

Dispatches were received at the Navy Department yesterday from Rear Admiral DAVIS, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, giving full particulars of the expedition of the United States steamer *Wasp* to Paraguay to relieve Minister WASHBURN. These are not yet made public; but extracts from a letter of the Commander of the *Wasp* are given in our Washington dispatch, which state that President LOPEZ had expressed a desire to be on friendly terms with the United States, and had cheerfully furnished to the *Wasp* an escorting vessel bearing a flag of truce, as far as the Brazilian ironclads anchored below the batteries at Angostura. Rear Admiral DAVIS accompanies Gen. MCMAHON, our newly appointed Minister to Paraguay.

Two young men of the Senior Class at Dartmouth were recently suspended, and a large portion of the class escorted them, with a band of music, to the cars. For this thirty-one members of the class were themselves suspended till they should make a satisfactory apology to the Faculty. The required apology was soon made.

Hon. GEORGE W. MESSENGER has declined the nomination for Mayor of Boston given him by the Parker House Committee, and Hon. MOSES KIMBALL has been placed at the head of this Committee's ticket. THOMAS M. KIMBALL is made the candidate of the Republican and the People's Parties, against Mayor SHURTLEFF, the nominee of the Democrats.

Two, three and four wheeled velocipedes appeared on Boston Common on Friday, and attracted considerable attention both from the people and the Press.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee of Massachusetts, have completed arrangements for transporting those who wish to attend the inauguration of Gen. GRANT on the 4th of March. The total cost of fare, lodging and meals from Boston to Washington and return will be only $15.

A partial list of the insurance of Messrs. DOWDELL, PAGE & Co., whose foundry in St. Louis, Mo., was burned on Friday night, is as follows: City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, $2,500; Yonkers, New-York, $2,500; North American, Philadelphia, $5,000; Lorillard, New-York, $5,000; Lombrrd, $5,000; Home, New-Haven, Conn., $5,000; Albany City, Albany, $2,500; United States, of Baltimore, $2,500.

Three persons were suffocated in a fire at Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning. They were lodgers, permanent and temporary, in the building burned. This was on Meminock-street, owned by JOHN NESMITH, and occupied by S. B. FLETCHER as a bonnet bleachery, and ELDRIDGE DEARBORN as a boot and shoe store. The loss by fire is about $4,000; partially insured.

The money panic in St. John, N. B., still continues. On Saturday the notes of the St. Stephen's Bank were selling at 35 per cent. discount; and of the Commercial—which has suffered by the embezzlement of its cashier—at 30 per cent. discount. The notes of the Yarmouth Bank, of Nova Scotia, and of the Prince Edward's Island Bank, were refused.

Seven persons, one an old man of 70 years of age, who had been convicted of petty offences, were put to the torture of the whipping post at New-Castle, Del., yesterday. The old man received twenty lashes upon his bare back, and cried and moaned piteously. One man was placed in the pillory until he was totally helpless with the cold, and then the poor fellow received twenty lashes. When this barbarous punishment was over the prisoners were put in jail, where they are to remain six months, and then wear convict's dress in public for six months longer. This punishment is entirely in accordance with the laws of Delaware.

The people of Lewiston, Me., have declined, by a vote of 502 to 276, to subscribe for $50,000 of the stock of the Somerset Railroad.

One of the gang of thieves who assaulted the old man AARON BLISS, in his house, at Monson, Mass., on Friday, and robbed him of money and bonds, was arrested yesterday. The detectives are on the track of the others, and are confident of their ability to bring them speedily to justice.

Boston is to have a new freight line to the West, to be formed by the Fitchburg, Cheshire, Rutland and Burlington, Rensselaer and Saratoga and other roads. Portland is to join hands with her in opening this new line to Chicago and the Mississippi, and will get her western freight *viâ* Boston, and over the Eastern, Portland, Saco and Portsmouth and Boston and Maine roads, whose coöperation has been secured. The plan is for each road in the line west of Boston to furnish one box-car for each three miles of their road; the cars to be of uniform pattern, and to be used exclusively for the stations, through or local, between Burlington, Iowa; Chicago, Boston and Portland. The roads between Boston and Portland will furnish as many cars as the business may require.

The earthquake was last heard from at Stonington, Conn., about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The printers of Leavenworth, Kansas, now on a strike, publish an address to the workingmen, in which they state that the only difference between them and the proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, the office in which the strike took place, is that the proprietors demanded that the printers should work by the week instead of by the piece, or reduce their scale of prices. This was not acceded to; hence the strike.

The Vermont Legislature closed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The last hours were given to a heated debate on the proposed extension of the Rutland and Bennington Railroad, resulting in the triumph of the applicants for the charter.

The recent riot in Bear River City, Utah, resulted in the death of twenty rioters and the wounding of thirty-five—two mortally. The city is now under martial law and quiet. A St. Louis dispatch states that the mob have fled to the mountains, and declared their intention to march on the town four hundred strong and burn it.

Particulars of the wreck of the American ship *Hellespont*, on the Pacific coast, are received. Owing to the thick weather the Captain was unable to take observations for three days, and on the 19th inst. she was driven ashore off Pigeon Point, and almost immediately fell into pieces, and disappeared. The Captain, first mate and nine seamen were drowned. The ship was seventy-nine days out from Newcastle, N. S. W. She was laden with coal for San Francisco.

A woman named HANNAH MYERS, about forty years of age, professing to hail from Philadelphia, has been arrested in Baltimore, Md., for the forgery of a check for $2,430 on the Planters' Bank. It is said that the same woman attempted to swindle the Pennsylvania National Bank, at Philadelphia, of $8,000, about a year ago.

An eminent civil engineer of Boston has prepared a novel plan for widening the main avenues of that city. The plan is somewhat similar to that adopted by the present NAPOLEON in Paris, to wit: broad avenues, radiating from Dock-square as a centre, stretching out east, west, north and south, with but two bridges over Charles River, a tunnel to East Boston, one wide avenue to Brookline, one to South Boston, &c. The plan also contemplates the consolidation of the different railroad lines in the south, southwest and east at a point on South Boston wharf, where tide-water can be directly reached, and where the largest class of docks can be made. When the plan is perfected it will be submitted to the Boston City Government.

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, unanimously resolved to subscribe $300,000 in 7 per cent. bonds in aid of the construction of the Air Line Railroad. The President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company has also pledged $190,000 for the same object. It is the intention of the Company to commence work—starting at Atlanta—at an early day.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes a letter from Gen. ROSECRANS, in which he urges the Government to complete the building of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and shows how large sums of money would be saved the United States Treasury if Congress will agree to continue the subsidies.

The striking operatives at Newport, R. I., have resumed work.

Another snake story is going the rounds, as difficult to swallow as the worst of its predecessors, that in Northville, Wayne County, Mich., a child has been born with two snake heads growing from the top of the trunk of the body. One is that of an anaconda and the other that of a black snake. They have to be kept separate, for on sight of each other they commence fighting. To feed them, it is necessary to lay the child on its back, and let them lick milk from a plate. The parents have been offered $5,000 for this child-reptile, but refuse to accept the offer. We would not advise anybody to offer more money.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arizona* at this port, we are in receipt of our Panama correspondence. It contains no news of moment, but expresses the uneasiness of the residents of the town lest the revolutionary manœuvres of the natives result in a general outbreak and consequent bloodshed.

Yesterday a person, representing the firm of FOX & Co., No. 212 Broadway, was brought before the City Marshal, and made to refund $3 each to five young men, for whom he had promised to procure situations on receipt of $3 each, and had failed to comply with his promise.

A mass meeting of cigarmakers on strike was held, yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall Park. Speeches were made, and an adjournment took place until Tuesday evening, at Turner's Hall, No. 27 Orchard-street. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

The number of deaths during the past week was 336; marriages, 177; births, 236; still-born, 34.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Nov. 14, reached this port yesterday. Purser J. E. HUERTAS will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Pacific Highway and Its Shores.

Many persons will recall the speech which Mr. SEWARD delivered in Baltimore, about two years ago, wherein, half with good-humored banter of the Eastern and Middle States, and half in a very grave earnest, he declared that the sceptre of authority in the Republic was already passing from the Atlantic coast to the great Mississippi Valley and that it would not pause even *there*, but would travel westward, cross the Rocky Mountains, and ere long remain fixed on the Pacific shore.

A parallel to this utterance from an Englishman equally distinguished among his own countrymen, equally prominent both in experience and in official station, and pronounced about the same time is to be found in a certain famous word of DISRAELI'S. Reproached with the decline of British influence in continental politics, and called to look upon a vividly-drawn oratorical contrast of the England of Queen ANNE and of all the GEORGES, in this respect, compared with the isolated England of to-day, he boldly declared that England was less a European than an *Asiatic* Power, in her foreign interests, and could afford to let European intrigues alone.

A common train of thought comes from these analogous political propositions, which every day carries further, and makes more important. The four leading nations of the globe now find their foreign interests mainly Asiatic—England, France, Russia and America are commercial competitors for the favor of Asiatic Powers and the control of Asiatic wealth.

The Pacific may one day be to the civilization and commerce of the future what the Atlantic has been and is to the civilization of the past and present. It may be the grand highway of commerce and the new field of scientific exploration. The question of steam transportation for the Pacific has already within a few years been solved; the laying of a Pacific cable in high latitude is but a matter of time.

The carrying trade of the Pacific is, of course, the main immediate interest in this grand problem; but involved with that is the question of the possession of its shores. The control of the eastern is irrevocably ours. The Mexican war brought California into the possession of the United States—a possession ratified and extended southward to the forty-second parallel by the treaty of 1848. The disputed title to Oregon (and its northern part, now Washington Territory,) terminated by the treaty of 1846, which continued our unquestionable possession to the forty-ninth parallel. Mr. SEWARD'S purchase of Russian America buttressed our territorial expanse on the icy bounds of the Arctic. And, without giving too much heed to the theory of "manifest destiny," it seems not at all improbable that one day the whole intervening stretch of coast known as British Columbia, will be ours. In like manner, it is probable that by purchase, or otherwise, the great peninsula of Lower California will gravitate to the Union, and with that the eastern shores of the Gulf of California—the States of Sonora and Sinaloa.

In other words, the possession of the whole eastern shore of the North Pacific will probably be ours in due time, as is its commercial control to-day. That this probability is generally recognized, is clear from the indisposition of any other of the great Powers to struggle hard for a foothold there. The San Juan dispute is in fair train of settlement, and, although the joint occupancy of the Haro Archipelago is continued until the arbitrament of the boundary question, the result of the Swiss reference is hardly problematical.

But it is the western shores of the Pacific whose possession is more disputable. The late strides of Russia have caused the prediction to be hazarded that the time will come when the whole western coast of the North Pacific will be in Russian possession, as the whole eastern will be in that of the United States. But this is a speculation outrunning the warrant of historic fact.

Passing below the regions of the great Ochotsk and Kamschatka seas (Russian, of course, but, from their climate and situation, of little commercial importance) we find the great, rich, and valuable valley of the Amoor now occupied by Russia, and in the full current of advancing and productive civilization. Stretching southerly through the Tartar province of Manchooria, the same Power has added this latter important region to her domains.

But, when we come to Japan and China, the recent attitude of these two great empires has reversed their prospective destinies, because they may now be regarded as having voluntarily put themselves under the shield of international law. So long as they rejected the overtures of Christian Powers, they were in some danger of being held as fair prey for the first comer—for occupation by the right of discovery. The present century has changed all this; and, with the formal opening of ports, the cultivation of mutual relations with the rest of the world, and the sending out of international embassies to foreign Courts, it is clear that they have taken the surest means to guarantee their own integrity. Precisely the same law which was invoked to preserve the "sick man" of the Bosphorus, could be invoked to save from destruction any supposed sick sovereigns on the Yellow, Japan, or China seas. It is precisely this feature which makes it clear that in forecasting a dismemberment of China, or an invasion of Japan, we proceed, as has been said, beyond the warrant of historic facts. China and Japan, like Turkey, have taken bonds of all Christendom, by putting themselves, of late, in the current of Western civilization; and it is this, too, which gives to Mr. BURLINGAME'S mission so much significance.

South of China, the French have firmly established themselves in Annam, and hold important positions along the Cochin-China shore. We have before taken occasion to refer to the profound and patient attention which the French Government had paid to its Asiatic colonial possessions here. Whether the recent religious outrages committed by the Annamites against French soldiers and native Christians will be seized upon as a pretext for further movements there, remains to be seen. As for Great Britain, her interest in the North Pacific is, of course, commercial rather than territorial. Her easternmost post is Singapore, at the equator. Her Chinese and Japan trade is merely that which other Powers enjoy.

Our own relations with China and Japan are probably more friendly and satisfactory (thanks to a wise diplomacy) than those of any other Power. These countries have been given to understand that they had everything to hope, and nothing to fear, from us. They have been made to feel that our geographical position was such as to render territorial aggrandizement in Asia beyond our interests or our desires. And, in fine, we may safely assert that, as the Pacific highway gradually develops in importance, our share in its benefits will progress in equal ratio.

The Incorrigible Grant.

We had thought—or hoped, at least—that, with the "ides of November" (as the political bards poetically denominate election day) would come an end of the complaints against Gen. GRANT'S "silence;" and yet here is a contemporary quite taking it to heart that while the President elect can enjoy "STEWART'S suppers and BONNER'S bays," he has no tongue to "tell his view of the meaning of his election," or to "foreshadow his future policy."

An extraordinary man, of a truth! He burns his office-seeking letters by the bushel; dodges button-holing bores; frowns on serenades; makes journeys to West Point and New-York in a civilian's suit; flings no pennies to the populace, and no promises to the politicians who dog his path; and last, and worst, while his mouth is agape for a good dinner, it will not drop out winged words of honeyed sweetness, to be wafted mellifluously over the continent. Verily, an extraordinary man.

We advise our chagrined contemporary to be patient. GRANT will speak in good time; and just now it would be quite out of the way for him to take the stump. Though morally sure of an election at the hands of the Electoral College, the actual ballots that are to choose him have not yet been thrown; and, meanwhile, we can all afford to wait. Nor can we share the opinion that "a stolid reticence will probably mark his official career." That his official utterances may be *terse*, we do not pretend to dispute; that they will even lack the voluminousness and verbosity of some Presidents preceding, we concede. But it is not always those who talk most who have most to say. GRANT'S few words are sterling coin, that have rung true metal on the world's counter, and been passed from hand to hand as emblems of genuine value, while the profuse paper currency put out by the bale by many others has been suspicious and below par from the start. What MATTHEW PRIOR says, somewhere, is very applicable on this point:

> "For one may speak with Tully's tongue,
> Yet all the while be in the wrong,
> And 'tis remarkable that they
> Talk most who have the least to say."

In place, therefore, of troubling ourselves that Gen. GRANT is not garrulous, and does not "improve" his present visit and tour to say something startling, we may be content with that "reticence" which is natural to him. In his present position it would be difficult, indeed, to say anything appropriate regarding his future administration. In such circumstances men are generally prone to use language as TALLEYRAND claimed that it was intended to be used, "to conceal thoughts;" and in reality, therefore, we lose very little by reason of the fact that GRANT has not the diplomatic faculty of talking an immense deal without saying anything.

The Fulton Ferry Accident.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the boy GEORGE BREWER, who was killed at Fulton Ferry the other day, has been concluded with the following verdict:

> "That the death of GEORGE BREWER was caused by injuries from a collision between the ferry-boats *Hamilton* and *Union* on Nov. 14, 1868, at the Fulton Ferry, the said collision being the result of the excess of passengers on board the *Hamilton*, thereby rendering her in a great measure unmanageable in such a state of the tide."

This naturally disposed of the first stage of the investigation, and the two pilots were accordingly set at liberty.

But what next? The jury assigned a distinct cause for the accident, in "the excess of passengers on board the *Hamilton*," which rendered her "in a great measure unmanageable." Why did not the jury push their researches a little further? Why was there an "excess of passengers on board the *Hamilton*?" What right have the Ferry Company to crowd their boats so that they can become unmanageable in *any* "state of the tide?" Is this a necessity of the present condition of travel between New-York and Brooklyn? is it because the Ferry Company cannot obtain dock-room enough to run a sufficient number of boats for the hundreds of thousands of human beings whom they transport every day? or, is it because they think they cannot afford to pay the price such additional dock-room would demand? or, is it because ferry-transit is become too limited for the immense traffic, and a bridge is imperatively needed? or, is it that a close and penurious policy prevails in the Company's management—or what is it? There is need, urgent need, for some process of investigation that shall answer these questions. For "such a state of the tide" is a thing that comes around pretty regularly; and it has its periodical coincidences with an "excess of passengers on board" the Company's ferry-boats; and if at such times the boats are "unmanageable," it behoves the public to know it—for the danger is positively frightful in its frequency and extent.

If the Company will not provide sufficient accommodation, they should be made to do it; if they cannot afford to do it, let them make way for those who can; if accommodation is not to be had, let the two cities take some earnest, immediate and practical action in regard to building that long-talked-of bridge. It is a shame that two great towns, with a million and a half of inhabitants, should sit listlessly by and see such daily, hourly perils to thousands and hundreds of thousands of their people, and do nothing to avert them.

The pilots are acquitted of blame; how about the Company?

The Seventh-avenue.

The property owners on Seventh-avenue are taking steps more effectually to prevent the paving of that fine street with the Stafford wooden pavement. They oppose it on the ground that the pavement is expensive, that it is untried, and that the whole thing is a mere job. All this is doubtless true. We have not the slightest doubt that the passage of the original ordinance was secured by bribery, and that members of the Common Council were paid in cash for their votes. The pavement certainly is expensive; and not a yard of it, we believe, has ever been laid down or used anywhere. A large part of the expense probably grows out of the necessity of getting back, in some way, the money paid the Common Council to secure the passage of the ordinance.

But everybody who knows anything of our City affairs, knows that nothing can be done here, involving cost, that is not a job; and if all jobs are broken up, all transactions involving dishonesty and corruption are stopped, improvement in City matters becomes impossible. The property owners on Seventh-avenue do not consult their own interest if they neglect any opportunity to make of that avenue what it ought to be—the main approach to the Central Park. The Fifth-avenue is badly paved, is constantly blockaded by building operations and by new sewers, and will not afford for some years to come, pleasant and unobstructed access to the Park. A smooth, noiseless, easy and comfortable pavement in Seventh-avenue would divert the main current of driving from the Fifth-avenue, and thus increase the attractiveness of the street and the value of property upon it. It is a broad avenue, one of the broadest in the City, and could easily be made one of the most attractive. The present pavement is the very worst that could possibly be devised, and the whole appearance of the street is ugly and depressing. The owners of property upon it will find it for their interest to favor whatever improvements accident or *jobs* may put within their reach.

A Great Project for New-York City.

For public improvements or great works of public utility in this City, we are accustomed to look, either to the State Legislature or to private enterprise. There are two reasons why we cannot look to the local authorities in such matters. In the first place, they would not undertake any one of them, unless there were some "job," gigantic, fraudulent, and ruinous concealed under it; and, in the second place, they have been deprived of the power of undertaking them by the Legislature. It is painful and disheartening, on looking at the great public works that are wanted in this City, to feel that their accomplishment is almost hopeless. It is painful to think that we are under the domination of municipal authorities incapable of entertaining any conception of the necessities of this great Metropolis, and incapable of taking any view of its affairs apart from their own personal pecuniary interests. It is to be expected that, in being compelled to rely on the State Legislature, many things of great importance and value will be overlooked or undervalued. It is not to be expected that a body representing the whole State will take that immediate, active and effective interest in our local affairs which is necessary to their full development. As a consequence of the dislocation and incoherence now existing—as a consequence of the incapacity and dishonesty of the municipal authorities and the negligence and ignorance of the State authorities, the City is prevented from working out the magnificent destiny for which it is so eminently and wonderfully adapted.

There is no effort of imagination playing upon the opportunities and possibilities of New-York City that could outstrip the actual facts certainly and easily capable of realization. As a great centre of the world's commerce, as a mart of trade, as a spot for manufactures, as a field for capital, industry, success, health and happiness,—New-York City has a superiority over any other spot on the American continent. It has citizens more enterprising than elsewhere, and capitalists more ready to put their means into whatever promises profit or advantage. All it requires to put it foremost among the cities of the world is a Government *intelligent* and *honest*. And though it may work upward, and does labor onward, with a government of quite another character, yet its citizens never lose the consciousness of how much they suffer, and how greatly they are held back by an administration of ignorance and corruption.

Hopeless as may be the prospect of seeing the great public works and improvements we need actually accomplished, it is still pleasant to discuss new propositions of advancement, and new schemes of change. It gives us at least the pleasure of speculation, and may, perhaps, in its way, help to prepare people to take part in bringing about a better state of things in the future.

Mr. WADDELL, of this City, has recently made an interesting statement of a great project for the City, under the following title:

> "A rapid transit by steam, the whole length of New-York City; the anticipated receipts at New-York of freights from Asia over the Union Pacific Railroad; suitable depots for its reception; and immediate transmission therefrom to Europe, direct from railroad cars on shipboard, &c., &c., &c."

He refers to the position of New-York City on the island upon which it is built, surrounded by navigable water, and admirably adapted for commercial purposes. He speaks of the wharves and piers and bulkheads of the great City, which are composed of dilapidated wooden piles, entirely unfit for the accommodation of shipping and commerce, and shows that better structures are urgently called for, not only for present business, but eminently for the prospective trade which must ere long flow into its harbor by the Pacific Railroad, and its connections on its way to Europe. He then submits a comprehensive plan by which he believes these great ends may be accomplished; immense profits be realized by those who shall undertake its construction; and the desired end be attained, not only of affording that which has so long been desired—procuring rapid steam-travel from the upper to the lower end of the City—but also the construction of suitable piers and wharves and depots, so indispensably necessary to accommodate the vast amount of freight which must arrive at New-York for transhipment to Europe, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, now drawing toward completion. He says that with all the energy we could bestow, these great improvements in our City could scarcely be completed before the treasures of the Orient will be pouring in upon us.

Mr. WADDELL'S proposition is to widen the most westwardly street or avenue throughout the length of the Island to one hundred and fifty feet—so that we should have an outside western street of this width nearly on an air line from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, the two ends of the City—building stores, &c., on one side, and the bulkhead on the other; with piers extending into the Bay therefrom. He shows that scarcely any structure would be destroyed or injured by such an improvement. He argues that the bulkhead and all the piers should be built of stone, and that no city in the world could build stone structures of this description so cheaply in such a locality as the City of New-York; for millions of tons of stone already prepared now lie at the foot of the Palisade rocks on the shore of New-Jersey, opposite to this City; transportable by scows, without cartage, direct to the bulkhead and piers to be so erected.

For the development of the rest of Mr. WADDELL'S project, we cannot do better than quote his own words:

> "On this bulkhead line—and occupying fifty feet in width of the proposed street or avenue—should be erected substantial stone warehouses, with arched stone roofs, say at fifteen feet elevation, leaving two cartways, right and left, to each pier. Place on these structures four pair of steel rails, the two centre pair for a through track, and the two outer pair for way tracks. Two, three or more of these stone wharves or piers, for depots, should be selected in various localities, and be built up to two or three or more stories in height. The second floor (or first above the traveled cartways) to be on the level of the railroad tracks, should have hatchways therein to hoist merchandise from carts, and should have rails thereon, with all necessary turnouts. At midnight, when passenger travel might be partially suspended, freight cars from Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Omaha, &c., could be filled with freight direct from sea-going vessels, and be passed off the island to their ultimate destination; and *vice versa*, merchandise could pass direct from the cars on board ship. In time, merchants in the far West will import direct from Europe and other foreign parts to ports on the Pacific, and intermediate stations, *viâ* railroad; the United States placing Custom-house locks on cars to their destination, and duties be made payable at those Western points; and teas and silks from India will be shipped by way of railroad from San Francisco, under Custom-house locks, and the duties thereon be made payable in the City of New-York. The great daily transportation of passengers to and from the upper portion of the City would be accomplished with great celerity. With lightning speed through passengers from Spuyten Duyvil, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, or any other fixed point for through passengers, could pass to the Battery in ten or twenty minutes; and from thence, perhaps, up as far as Canal-street by omnibusses or horse cars. Way passengers on the two outside way tracks could be landed at various points. The two centre pair of rails for the through passenger travel should be fenced off from the way tracks, so that no obstruction could possibly occur on the through tracks. The substructures, stone store-houses, could be used for storage, coopers, sailmakers, junk shops, &c."

Mr. WADDELL shows the superiority of his project to the railroad proposed to be constructed from Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson River Railroad, eastwardly across Westchester County to deep water on Long Island Sound. He also utters a word of warning in saying that it may be a matter of deep consideration at this time, when railroads are projected on the opposite shore of the Hudson, and bridges are projected to span that beautiful river, whether too much delay on the part of the denizens of New-York City, in carrying out these projected depots for the coming trade from the Pacific, may not cause the erection of a receiving City of Depots on the shore of New-Jersey, from which all this coming freight may directly be exported; and freight from Europe to India be directly received from steamers into railroad cars, on its way to San Francisco.

We do not give place to this scheme of Mr. WADDELL at this moment for the purpose of indorsing it, or for the purpose of criticising it. We merely give it for the purpose of starting discussion upon the facilities imperatively required for the commerce of New-York, which is daily becoming more stupendous.

Target Companies.

The target companies are (metaphorically) making hay while the sun shines, or, in other words, improving every shining hour in this lowering month of November, before Winter sets in. They are busy at work popping all their remaining bullets into their devoted targets, and all their remaining bottles into their devoted stomachs, before snow shall put an end to their two-fold pastime.

Queer institutions are these target corps. They are certainly strong in numbers and superabundant in enthusiasm. During the past month they have paraded at the rate of two, or three, or half-a-dozen a day through our streets, preceded by sonorous bands, blowing from their strenuous brass the takingest airs from OFFENBACH, and followed by the stalwart negro in uniform, bringing up the rear with his ring-streaked board, borne aloft on a pole, and destined to be riddled like a sieve ere set of sun. It is always a fine show—the music is inspiring, the uniforms brilliant, each rifle is turned to a bouquet-holder, hiding under flowers its murderous mouth, and the flag is already crowned with garlands discounted from the anticipated triumphs of the day. Exactly whither they go in search of glory only they know—doubtless, however, to some secluded suburb or propinquous wood, where they may safely pepper away at their wooden disk, with aim more or less steady, in proportion to the libation of lager which each hero has poured out (or poured *in*) in propitiation of the presiding divinities of the day. For, in general, these target corps owe a double allegiance—they are devotees both of Mars and Bacchus, and right valiantly do they sacrifice at the shrines of both gods. *Utroque parati* is their motto; and when their cartridges have been expended, and their bullets have whizzed far and wide about the unremote targe, (some even touching it,) who so swift as they to turn from the cartridge-box to the lunch-box, to lay down the rifle and take up the pocket-pistol, to put off the lion and put on the lamb?

It is a pity that these target companies are never made to serve any good end—not even to accustom young men to the use of arms, and to some restraint of organic discipline. As it is their actual standard neither of drill nor of soldierly discipline is very high; nor, since they have no civic duties to perform, is "shoulder to shoulder courage" brought into exercise by them. The fruit of their unsanguinary and innocent attacks against targets is rarely seen in a truer eye, a firmer hand, a rifleman's pose of the body, an habituation to weapons; and all these are good things to encourage in our country.

In the main, too, these target corps are extra hilarious and boisterous, particularly when the honors of the day have not been fairly apportioned between Mars and Silenus; though of late they have been very decorous, and if any soldiers have returned on stretchers, with pistol-wounds, from the scene of conflict, or are overborne with the heat and burden of the day, we do not see them. Indeed, curiously enough, it is rare that we see (from whatever cause) a target company come *back*; though in the morning their departing music often delights us.

However, the true outlet for youthful martial instincts, just now, is in the volunteer militia. These irresponsible target-companies serve only to draw force away from the organized bodies of State troops; and hence they are of no use to the community, as well as of very little to their members.

Report of the Adjutant-General U. S. A.

During the recent political canvass the strength of the army was frequently a matter of discussion, and its enormous size was so much descanted upon by certain orators that it is really a relief to learn from the official report of the Adjutant-General that its entire strength at the close of last September was 48,081 enlisted men, all told, of whom something over 4,000 were on special service in the various staff departments. Although these figures may at first appear large, it will be found that the regular army is now but a trifle stronger than it was during the war, when, on account of the immense number of volunteers in the service, it was acknowledged to be but a skeleton of what the military force of the United States should be.

However, as orders have been issued stopping recruiting, the steady decrease which results from discharges and other casualties will, during the coming year, reduce the strength of the army several thousands, even without Congressional action. For the present at least, there seems to be abundant employment for as large, if not a larger, force than is now at the command of the Government. It is also worthy of note in this connection that of the two hundred and three commissioned officers of volunteers who were in service a year ago, only one now remains, Gen. HOWARD, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

In the closing portion of his report Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, for the second time, calls attention to the necessity of a better system of reformatory punishments for the army. It will be remembered that not long since a prisoner, wearing a ball and chain, was drowned at Fort Hamilton while bathing, and that considerable comment was made at the time as to the propriety of subjecting an enlisted man to such a punishment. It is to avoid the necessity of sentencing a criminal to confinement at hard labor, with ball and chain attached to his leg, that it is proposed to establish three or four prisons, especially for military offenders. As matters now stand, the guard-house in the army is the common receptacle for those accused or convicted of serious or trivial offences, thus giving the worst characters in the service an opportunity of contaminating men who, of their own volition, would never come in contact with them. The present system is especially injurious to recruits, who, through ignorance or negligence of their duties, are often guilty of slight misdemeanors meriting confinement for short periods, but who finally, from association with the worthless soldiers who so frequently crowd a guard-house, become spoiled for the service or for any honest employment. A somewhat similar state of affairs exists in the navy, and it is therefore proposed that naval as well as military convicts shall be confined together.

Connected with this plan for military prisons, is another establishing companies of discipline, which has been successfully tried in the French and other European armies. It is proposed to transfer to these companies all incorrigible or worthless soldiers, giving them a dishonorable discharge at the expiration of their term of service, but in the meantime compelling them to do duty either in connection with the military prisons or at some of the most difficult or disagreeable stations of the army, such as the Dry Tortugas or the Rip Raps. Both of these plans have received the approval of Gen. GRANT, and it is the general opinion of army officers that their adoption would materially reduce the number of desertions, as well as improve the efficiency of the service generally. It is proposed to locate one of these prisons in New-York Harbor, one on Ship Island, one on the Pacific Coast, and possibly a fourth at some central point on the Mississippi River.

The adoption of the proposed plans, by ridding the army of its vicious and insubordinate men, will diminish the need of courts-martial, which are now such a prolific source of expense, and will also prevent the discharge of many desperate men in unsettled parts of the country where they naturally become outlaws and pests. These military prisons promise so much good for the service that it is desirable that Congress should take early action upon the suggestion made by the Adjutant-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Albion* points out an error often made by American newspapers in speaking of the great English reformer and orator as the "Hon. Mr. BRIGHT." It would be just as proper to term him "Lord BRIGHT." Sons of peers of a certain rank have this prefix to their names. A seat in the House of Commons does not confer the privilege or distinction, if so it be regarded, although it is the invariable custom, on the floor of the House, to speak of "the honorable member" for such or such a place, in lieu of naming him. If Mr. BRIGHT should, being a Cabinet Minister, or otherwise, be made a Privy Councilor, he would then be called—not "the Hon."—but "the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT." Until that happy period, he is addressed by letter, "JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M. P.," and is spoken of as "Mr. BRIGHT."

At the late Women's Suffrage Convention in Boston, the plan of teaching boys and girls together was discussed, Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Dr. CORNELL and others advocating it against those who objected that the young people would fall in love with one another. This is probably a mistaken idea. That foolish falling in love—calf love—comes mainly from the gross Turkish way of keeping the sexes apart, and giving girls the attraction of what is forbidden. Let boys and girls come together frankly in the classes, and they will know one another too well for any romantic notions. Nothing gives a young fellow a safer idea of a young lady than to see her at every-day work and exercising her brains. Lads will never be spoony about girls who make mistakes and sulk over the Multiplication Table—say five times six is seventy-one, and the river Ganges is in the southeastern part of the Isthmus of Panama. With this unaffected, common-place mixing of the sexes in class we should have less romance and less folly among the young people.

It is singular, how simple and matter-of-course a thing seems when once it has been made practical. The old and present style of horse-nozzle or butt, used on our fire engines, sends a round heavy stream in solid force against some one particular spot of house or fire. A new nozzle has been lately patented, differing only in having the opening flat and circular—a slit across the end of a rounded butt, something like the mouth of a butterfly gas-burner. This spreads the water into a sheet, and will be of great service in applying it to broader surfaces than the round, cylindrical jet can reach. It is a capital idea, and we wonder was never thought of before.

In direct relation to the subject of international copyright (which has spasmodic agitations and periodical lapses into nonentity, but which we hope may one day get the earnest attention it merits,) is that of international legal protection for trade-marks. This is a topic officially suggested for consideration by the Congress of German merchants, soon to be held at Berlin. The subject has attracted much thought in Europe, where trade-marks have been and are constantly pirated between nation and nation, to the demoralization of all honorable and honest feeling in trade. The Prussian Government has already been petitioned on the subject by the Chamber of Commerce at Dusseldorf-on-the-Rhine, but to no avail. The matter has not been allowed to rest, however, but has been persistently pushed and extended in discussion, and now it will be made a point in this new Convention to try and induce the Government to commence general diplomatic negotiations on the subject. We hope any advances will be frankly and cordially met by America.

The man who by an accident had a gunshot wound so healed as to leave an opening into his abdomen, through which the operations of stomach and viscera could be observed, was justly regarded by the "medical faculty" (whoever they may be!) as a valuable help in the study of physiology. But if the English Dr. RICHARDSON succeeds in his new lamp, constructed to throw light through human tissues and make visible the interior, he will have conferred a still greater, because more generally attainable and useful, boon upon science. PRIESTLEY'S work on "Electricity" noticed the fact that the animal tissue (of the finger) seemed luminous when electricity was passed through it. From this hint, and other similar phenomena of the tissues when under the influence of bodies of the ethyl and methyl series, Dr. RICHARDSON has produced a light which penetrates the delicate tissues of childhood. We hope the rest may follow.

DE QUINCEY has made immortal the ghastly satire of "Murder as a Fine Art;" but an Italian professor (CASTURANI, of Turin) has published his observations on killing, as a science, which may at least obviate any more such brutalities among scientific men as occurred in the Parkman-Webster murder so many years ago. He has found a mode of killing animals (human or otherwise) by forcing air into their eyes; death ensuing within a few seconds, and, it is thought, painlessly. This nice little operation leaves no trace. It is to be hoped the apparatus of application is not portable and easy of use!

The clever PARTON has given the public many admirable suggestions about smoking and drinking—so that if people will indulge they may at least know what they are doing. We propose now that he turn his peculiar talent for collating facts and "putting them" in a racy and pointed way, to the task of telling Americans what and how they shall *eat*. This is a subject that interests a great many more people than the tobacco of the old smoker, or the wine of the coming man. If there is a country where, with every earthly facility for wholesome, nutritious, delightful food, people put into their stomachs wretched, indigestible, distasteful stuff, that country is our beloved United States of America. Hot bread, badly-cooked meats and vegetables, fiery and inflammable sauces, tough pastry—the list is too long for present enumeration, but we hope to see it vigorously and popularly attacked by somebody who *will* be read.

We understand that the *Albion*, well known as the organ of English opinion and sentiment in this City, has again changed hands. Messrs. MORRELL & SHEPHERD, who have been its proprietors for the last few years, have disposed of the establishment to Mr. K. CORNWALLIS, who has been for a long time connected, in various capacities, with the newspaper Press of the City. The literary merits of the *Albion* have always made it a general favorite with the class of readers for whom it is designed.

TOWN TOPICS.

A dispute concerning wages now exists between the employing cigar manufacturers and their workmen, which bids fair to result in great mischief and distress. The employes belonging to the Trade Union have recently made demands which the manufacturers refuse to meet, on the ground that they are unjust and oppressive. The employes persist in their requirements, and the manufacturers, who are harmonious in their action and unanimous in the course they have determined upon, have decided that on Friday next they will discharge every man in their employ who is connected with a Union. The result will be to release from work 1,500 men and women, at a season of the year most inopportune for the strikers. The

distressing consequences of a strike in this instance are entirely blamable upon the workmen. The manufacturers have proposed committees of conference to adjust the matters at issue, but the employes obstinately refuse this eminently fair method of dealing, and compel the alternative which the employers have adopted.

Donations for Thanksgiving dinners are pouring in upon the different missions and charities of the City. Hearts of little ones will be made glad, the aged will be comforted, and the destitute will feel that some still exist who care for them. Let not the New-York State Soldiers' Home be forgotten. Over 300 maimed and crippled veterans are there, the days of many of whom are short. Every scar and stump of those war-worn men is a badge of honor and patent of nobility. They ought constantly be made to feel that their countrymen heed their necessities, and that in festival times they shall come in for a share of good cheer.

The Brewers' Association, of this City, is composed mainly of Germans, who protect themselves from losses in business by means of a black-book, in which are placed the names of delinquent customers. The method is as follows: A month's credit is given to every retail dealer in lager-beer. If, at the end of that period, for any cause, he fails to meet his indebtedness, three days' grace are given, and if he then fails to settle, his supply is stopped, and each member of the Association is notified of the occurrence. The retailer thus finds every avenue to credit closed, and he must shut up his shop. The practical operation of this plan is perfect protection to the brewers.

The zeal of service in a good cause is felt by hundreds of ladies in this City who are at a loss to find a channel in which to work satisfactorily. To any such we point out a fine field of usefulness. Their spare hours cannot be more advantageously employed than by visiting the industrial schools and devoting a short time daily to the work of teaching the girls plain sewing. From many of these schools just now there is a loud call for help of this kind.

Will Mr. WHITING kindly take into consideration the annoyance to which pedestrians are daily subjected by the passage of ash-carts and the emptying of ash-barrels in the middle of the day instead of in the early morning. The present time is one of new hats and new overcoats, and consideration should be shown for the fact. To say nothing of the damage to visual organs which is often suffered, half an hour's walk about the streets down town renders a person amenable to the charge of being gray. To whiskers and crimps of forty such a suggestion is very painful.

That "mill of the gods" which people speak of—assuming that it is the main business of the gods to grind and triturate—is grinding surely, if it grinds rather slowly, in respect of the owners of tenement-houses in New-York, who are now standing aghast at the idea that they cannot do what they like with their own, like the Irish landlords. They stand off, however, and make resistance, where they can, with the obstinacy of the sometime pig-proprietors, who fought so resolutely a few years ago for their styes and stenches in the up-town settlements. It will yet come into the minds of all our housebuilders that they must really make ventilation holes in dwellings, and, furthermore, see that there shall be sewers which shall not turn out to be *cul-de-sacs*. The *cloacœ* should not be allowed to poison the people. They will, of course, go on poisoning the rivers in the customary way. But that may be changed, too, in time.

We notice that Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, is unusually vigilant in the performance of his duties. He has lately made a personal visit to the leading theatres, and places of amusement in the City, paying his own way, as the report has it, in order to examine their condition with reference to the means of escape in case of fire. He announces his intention hereafter to strictly enforce the law regulating these places, and, among other things, will forbid the use of camp-stools, chairs, &c., in the aisles and passages. So far so good. Now let Mr. MACGREGOR look after those rookeries called tenement-houses, in which thousands upon thousands of our poorer class of citizens are nightly crammed, with no legal or adequate means of escape in case of fire. Let the law be enforced against the landlords of those dens as well as the theatres.

Lawyers who are in the habit of attending to their professional duties as they should do, and clients who have been made to suffer from the negligence of their counsel, will be glad to learn that the Supreme Court General Term, in this City, have resolved to remedy the long-standing abuses that have been perpetrated under the name of the "law's delay." The Judges of this Court have decided to continue in session until the overburdened calendar is cleared, and all the flimsy excuses that have heretofore enabled lawyers to stave off their cases are to be ignored, and every counsel will be obliged to proceed with his case when called.

The Board of Health continue their raid on the tenement-houses, and are doing much to purify and render habitable those pestiferous dens. There were over two hundred complaints on the docket of the Sixth District Court, yesterday, awaiting to be heard—about forty of which were disposed of. The law is very rigid against the proprietors and occupants of tenement-houses, and gives the Board of Health ample powers over their sanitary condition. All that is needed is a universal and prompt enforcement of the law, such as is now being made by the Board of Health, to save thousands of lives during the coming Winter.

It is reported that a well-known literary character will at an early day write and print a contemporary biographical sketch of "The Wickedest Judge in New-York." Wonder what name he will give to the judicial individual?

In a late lecture at the American Institute, Dr. EDWARDS argued that electricity is the cause of earthquakes. Prof. VANDERWEYDE, on the same occasion, was of the opinion that steam is the most probable cause. No doubt the principle of electricity enters largely into all telluric action; but it is impossible to overlook the suggestive fact, first noticed by BERKELEY, Bishop of Cloyne, that all volcanoes are in the vicinity of the sea. From this, and from our knowledge of the volcanic effects visible in the isles and waters of the Pacific and the Mediterranean, it would be only rational to think that the percolations of water in the crust of the earth have a great deal to do with those disturbances which show themselves in volcanoes, earthquakes and vast rollings of the sea surface.

Of all the topics of the town that unceasingly thrust themselves upon the observation, that of the social evil is the most prominent. The depraved outcasts nightly parade the public streets, and infest the public resorts, flaunting the silken colors of their degradation, and seeking to lure our young men to the palatial houses of vice. No remedy that strikes at the root has been proposed for this criminal nuisance. "Midnight Missions" are good things as far as they go; but they do not begin to cover the ground. What is needed is a legal enactment forbidding, under stringent penalties, the opening of places of rendezvous for this class of offenders, and the establishment of a self-sustaining reformatory institution on one of the islands, where the unfortunates may be taught some useful employment, and acquire habits of industry in legitimate pursuits, and the wilfully persistent in their fallen career may, at least, be prevented from contaminating others. Above and beyond all this is needed a law, and a literal execution of it, compelling the libertine to make reparation to his victim, and a larger charity for these among those who have not been tempted as they have been.

It is disgraceful that our City is so badly provided with public markets, that our people are compelled to depend upon private enterprise for the ordinary facilities in obtaining provisions. But since these things are so, it is matter for congratulation to the residents of the upper part of the City that the new Central Market, erected by individuals for their own profit as well as the convenience of the public, is open to them. We have published a full description of it, from which it appears that it is very complete in all its appointments. Let us have more like it, substantially built, so as to stand us in stead until this City is properly governed and provided for,—that is, for a century or two to come.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"AFTER DARK."

"After Dark," produced at Niblo's Garden, on Monday, as heretofore noticed, has been acted every evening since to crowded houses. As a clever mosaic of familiar dramatic materials, and as a vehicle for the production of some remarkably realistic views of London localities, and the introduction of some new *artistes* to our stage, the play deserves the attention it is receiving. Miss LOUISA MOORE, an actress from the English theatres, made her *début* in the character of *Eliza*, the "heroine of the drama." Miss MOORE is a blonde, of medium height and slender figure; her face resembles at times that of Miss BATEMAN, and occasional tones and gestures used by her would convey the impression that she had, consciously or unconsciously, taken that actress as her model. But her delineations are softer and her moods considerably more melting than those of "the original *Leah*." The language put in the mouth of *Eliza*, like that in most of Mr. BOUCICAULT's plays, is exclamatory, and the sequence of paragraphs is often left to the actress to make logical by mute acting. In this Miss MOORE is quite successful. In every scene she has to represent a doleful wife; but she manages to avoid rant and to make her sobs seem really natural, though with less skillful management this continued lachrymal display would be tiresome. Miss EDITH CHALLIS, also from a London theatre, made her *début* also in "After Dark"—as *Rose Egerton*. This lady has a good appearance for the stage, and dresses with taste, but her acting is rather reserved and not particularly remarkable. The part of the conventional rascal *Bellingham* is personated by Mr. FITZGERALD, from the Australian theatres; it is an easy performance, without any strain or effort, conclusively proving that Mr. FITZGERALD studies and prepares beforehand, as all good artists should. The character of a cool and self-possessed gentleman, fell by lot—as might be expected—to Mr. OWEN MARLOWE; since this actor's success with the swell officer in "Caste" he seems to have monopolized those special parts; Mr. MARLOWE, however, displays less variety in his delineations of these peculiar members of society than is desirable. There are many phases of the *genus*, and Mr. MARLOWE should not confine himself to the illustration of one. Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. MCKEE RANKIN and Mr. C. PETERS have shares in the drama suitable to their different talents; Mr. PETERS, as a *Policeman*, gives almost as grotesque a performance as his *Binney;* Mr. BANGS, who is really a most careful actor of melodrama, judiciously softens the offensive features in the part of *Old Tom*, or *Capt. Dalton*—who is represented throughout besotted and helpless from drink.

The scenery of "After Dark" is most excellent in design and painting, and is most creditable to the taste of the artists and the liberality of the managers.

Various Dramatic Notes.

The theatres will duly celebrate "Thanksgiving" this year, as usual; indeed, from the amount of preparation now being made by the players, a stranger might reasonably suppose that the day was in reality a dramatic festival, and set apart annually by the President for his theatrical friends. *Matinées* will be given at nearly every place of amusement in the City on that day. Wallack's Theatre and the New-York Theatre, indeed, being the only houses which provide no mid-day performance.

There are to be three performances given at Wood's Museum on the Thanksgiving jubilee. In the morning the vaudeville company are to give an entertainment, assisted by the Lilliputian party now engaged at this place. Commodore Foote and his sister, the phenomena of this troupe, are much smaller creatures than either Nutt or Minnie Warren, and are now no doubt the tiniest matured men and women in the world. In the afternoon and evening "Ixion" is to be performed at Wood's.

There are to be *matinées* on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday—of "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre.

At the New-York Circus *matinées* will be given on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week—with "Cinderella" as a *finale* to each.

The last nights of "Under the Gaslight" are announced for next week, at the New-York Theatre. Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, the clever comedian and widely-known favorite, is to have his benefit on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS has given three representations on the Boston stage of *Rosalind*, *Juliet* and *Lady Teazle*—and from the accounts of the Boston Press the excitement she has created as an actress has had no like since FANNY KEMBLE's *début*. The *Rosalind* of this lady seems particularly to have been admired, and of that performance the *Post* pithily says:

"Mrs. SIDDONS' *Rosalind* was rosy and picturesque. Between look, speech and action, it was exquisite."

These performances, we understand, were undertaken at the express invitation of some leading members of society at the Hub, and the greatful ones, on Thursday evening last, presented Mrs. SIDDONS, at the St. James' Hotel, with an elegant silver tea service; in response to which Mrs. SIDDONS made her first public speech;

"It is quite impossible for me to justly express my feelings upon this occasion, and I must seek other means than those of words to evince them. This beautiful gift, and above all, this most delicate and pleasing token of approval, will be to be an incentive to accomplish new triumphs in the hearts of a generous American public."

Mrs. SIDDONS next week appears in Providence, and she is announced at the New-York Theatre for the week following.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is to appear in Cleveland to-morrow. LAURA KEENE is also underlined to appear in that city at the same time. Last week JEFFERSON cleared over $2,000 by six performances in Buffalo.

BROUGHAM says that although his new theatre is not ready for the public *yet*—it will be "worth waiting for!"

Mdlle. JANAUSCHEK is to have a grand reception from the German musical societies and private citizens of Chicago on the 28th of November.

MOVEMENTS OF PLAYERS.

EDWIN ADAMS was last night acting in Providence. E. L. DAVENPORT is in New-York unengaged. Mrs. F. B. CONWAY is to play *Romeo* to Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' *Juliet* next Saturday at the Boston Theatre. W. DAVIDGE is engaged for the Montreal Theatre. MAGGIE MITCHELL goes to Richmond Nov. 30. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" is to be the Christmas piece of the WORRELL SISTERS' Theatre. FORREST goes to Troy the first week in December. It has been privately reported that the purpose of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' performances in this country is to obtain funds sufficient to liberate her husband, who is a prisoner in Ireland for taking a leading part in the last Fenian rebellion. BYRON's new drama, "Blow for Blow," is to be brought out in Philadelphia to-morrow; so is DALY's "Flash of Lightning." MARETZEK gives Italian opera in Philadelphia on the 30th. MATILDA HERON is to appear as *Camille* in New-York on the 25th. JOHN OWENS has appeared as "The Party by the Name of Johnson," in Cincinnati. "Under the Gaslight" is drawing crowded houses at the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans. Mrs. GLADSTANE is playing in Cincinnati. Miss KELLOGG is to give three concerts in Philadelphia next week. J. G. BURNETT is engaged at the Crosby Opera House. The Richings Opera Troupe are not doing "as well as could be expected" in Chicago. "Leah, the Forsaken"—rather late in the day—is the present sensation at the Savannah theatre. ZOLKE, the dancer, is in New-Orleans, at the Academy of Music. Mrs. LANDER is to appear in Boston on the 23d.

LEOTARD, disgusted with his failure in this country, and the intelligence of the Yankees—sailed for Europe last week.

Mrs. KEMBLE has a good regulation to make her auditors come promptly. Upon the tickets for reserved seats she has a printed notice that the seats are forfeited unless the owners come before the readings commence. It seems to work well.

The Tom Thumb Combination, consisting of Tom Thumb, Minne Warren and Commodore Nutt, commence a one week's stay in this City, at Cooper Institute, on Nov. 23.

Mrs. METHUA SCHELLER has returned to Salt Lake City, from Montana, and reports from her note the advance of "art" and the prosperity of the drama.

The Drama Abroad.

Mrs. GOMERSAL, once in this country, is quite sick in England.

Considerable dissatisfaction still prevails in England about the manner in which Artemus Ward's will has been administered. Commenting on the statement of the Baltimore *Commercial* that his will was the last joke poor Artemus uttered, an English journal affirms that it was not at all a joke, that Ward had made largely by his lectures and writings in England; that he had lived frugally, and that there is no reason for believing that after his funeral expenses were paid there were no assets left to his estate. It calls for an explanation of the whole matter from his executors, and there are many on this side of the Atlantic who are interested in having this explanation as full and satisfactory as possible.

The Spanish decree which proclaims the liberty of the Press, also abolishes the censorship upon dramatic works, and makes the directors or managers responsible for any offence which may be offered to morality or good manners in the pieces which may be produced at their theatres.

Mme. RISTORI is expected at the Nicolini Theatre, at Florence, where she is to perform in a new drama written expressly for her, and entitled "Marie Antoinette," and being as it were a companion piece to "Marie Stuart."

M. OFFENBACH, undaunted by two previous failures, and not choosing to "beware of the third time," has written another work for the Opera Comique.

This is how the French journals have been spelling "Oliver Twist," in reference to a play founded upon that romance: *Oliver Kvist*.

CUBA.

The Situation—Tone of the Havana Press—Anti-Royal Poetry—Insurrectionary News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

The foreigners who arrive here are wondering whether they have in reality reached the Island of Cuba, where a large force is attempting to assert its sovereignty and throw off the yoke of Spain, or whether the accounts of this revolution are the mere inventions of some unemployed newspaper correspondent, or copied from some ancient chronicle with a change of names. Nobody would suppose that within three days' journey from Havana the destiny of an entire country and a people is now undergoing its trial, and that an army of royal troops is attempting to coerce and defeat another army of revolutionary citizens. Such is the aspect of Havana; quiet and peaceable, without any exterior indication of the disturbance raging within, without showing any sign that an entire race is expecting a radical change of their political life, from that of Spanish subjects, or, as they soon will be, Spanish citizens to that of Cubans, dropping the honor of forming a part of the Spanish crown.

THE HAVANA PRESS.

The Havana Press treats the whole matter very coolly. The *Diario* is, as usual, following up its old policy of covering up everything which might bring it in bad repute with the hindmost Government employe, smoothing over all the mismanagements, and never disclosing the wrong acts of any Government official, or the Government itself; puts on a great many airs of superiority and activity against its Havana opponents, because it publishes some official account a few hours earlier, and accompanies the item with a fulsome puff, laudatory of the order or the party who issued it. The *Prensa*, with a great deal of ultra Spaniolism and much common sense, devoted to the interests of the ultra monarchists, and, as is publicly stated and not refuted, the recognized organ of the Jesuits, treats the revolutionary and other questions of the day with a certain independence, which may be called wonderful in a paper of its tendency. Its chief editor is very independent, and fights the battles against the *Pais* and other republican journals, which the *Diario* has neither the pluck or ability to do, and if the censor would only permit, there is not the least doubt but that the *Prensa* and the *Pais* would contain articles which might prove very advantageous, if the chiefs of both parties could read them. *El Pais*, the organ of the liberal Cubans, says very little, for a simple reason. It is not permitted to say much, and consequently cannot give any scope to its corps of writers. Whenever the "liberty" of the Press is introduced here, the *Pais* will be the leading journal of the island, with, perhaps, the *Prensa* as its only antagonist. The *Diario* will sit in the corner, and, old-woman-like, bewail the sins of the rising generation, without giving either advice or aid to carry out any reform, but conform to its old doctrine of covering up and not telling anything. It is understood that as soon as the laws regarding the liberty of the Press will be promulgated, a new journal, to be published in Spanish and English, is to be established, independent in its political views, and modeled after the New-York journals.

ISABELLA CALUMNIATED.

Since the poor old lady was kicked out of Spain for her many sins of omission and commission, but principally on account of the low company she kept, the Spanish journals have been filled with thousands of interesting little pieces regarding her acts and those of her friends. The *Pais* also published a little sonnet, not in honor of the Ex-Queen, which escaped the eyes of the censor, or which he allowed purposely to pass. The whole matter would have caused little attention, had not the *Diario* and *Prensa* published a leader on the following day, stating that the Captain-General had seen the publication of the sonnet in question with disgust, and that it had only appeared by accident. As usual, nearly all these articles are written by persons who formerly received a great many benefits from the Ex-Queen or the party in power, and who now, courtier-like, cringe to the new rulers, to pick up the crumbs and obtain some remunerative office. The sonnet in question, however, was written by a Cuban, who is entirely free from the imputation of trying to obtain an office under Spanish rule. The office of *El Pais* was besieged for copies of the paper, it being the first time in the history of Cuba that any journal has published an article against any Spaniard holding a high official position or who ever held any.

THE INSURRECTION

does not appear to diminish or increase. Authentic accounts of the movements of either party are wanting, especially as the troops will not undertake any attack until the result of the proclamations issued by Gen. VALMASEDA at Manzanillo is known, and which are presumed to produce a very favorable result, even to finishing the revolution, which I doubt very much, however. The following are translations of VALMASEDA's proclamations:

LOYAL CITIZENS: The ambition of a few, unaddicted to study or industry, united with those whose crimes have made them notorious, have been artful enough to induce the peaceful inhabitants of your section to take up arms against the Government.

Your Captain-General, ever watchful of the interests of the well-disposed, increases his efforts for the punishment of the culpable. Have confidence in him, remain firmly in your homes, and remember that the faithful always triumph when inspired by love of industry, the endearments of home and family and the aggrandizement of their country.

Known generally throughout the island, my name is a guarantee to the good citizen, and may God grant that the obdurate, on hearing my appeal, will return to their firesides tranquil and contented, without having learned the cruelties incidental to a warfare between brothers.

Loyal inhabitants, remain firm in your post of honor; repose confidence in your Captain-General, and be assured that the General in charge of military operations will strictly comply with the duties imposed upon him.

THE COUNT OF VALMASEDA.

MANZANILLO, Nov. 9, 1868.

Gen. Blas de Villate, Count of Valmaseda, Chief of the Army of Operations, to the Insurrectionists of Bayamo, Manzanillo, Holguin, and Tunas:

CITIZENS: A few men, fired by ambitious projects, combined with their blind proselytes, have induced you to rise in arms against the Government of your country, to impoverish the soil of your nativity, and bring mourning and desolation to your families; the land tilled and cultivated by the sweat of your brow abandoned; your homes, formerly the abode of happiness and comfort, soon to be witness of war in all its horrors. A few days more of obstinacy, and this lamentable truth will cost the bitter tears of yourselves and your children. Abandon those who lead you to ruin. Do not recognise their power, for without you they are nothing, and return to your homes to enjoy peace of mind amid the pleasures of the family circle.

I concede to you all eight days in which to abandon your hostile attitude, and, if in that time my offer is not complied with, I will enforce obedience to the Government by force of arms, and teach what your duties are.

If Cuba is to-day the most beautiful and flourishing of all the Antilles, she owes it to the tranquillity she has enjoyed and to the solicitude of the Government who controlled her destinies for her welfare. If to-day you desire to see her barren and desolate, the fault will be your own.

Three times have I abandoned my native land to come among you, and in every jurisdiction where I have commanded I have left nothing but friends. Accept the invitation extended to you by the benevolent Governor and you will have no occasion to become acquainted with the General, inflexible in the execution of his duties.

Peace and prosperity ought to be the motto of this island, and the conservation of this is what is asked of you by the General.

COUNT OF VALMASEDA.

MANZANILLO, Nov. 9, 1868.

The Cubans deny that the republican army has committed the depredations and robberies with which it is charged by the Government journals. The parties who have been robbed and the information received by the Captain-General, state that such is the fact, and that numberless bands of bandits, under pretence of being revolutionists, are "playing Mexico" among the planters and farmers. The game of Mexico is very interesting and entertaining to those who play it, but not so much so to those it is played on; its rules and mode of playing is very simple and quietly learned in a Spanish-American country. Some determined but needy man unites himself with half a dozen or more friends of the same description, styles himself Captain, Colonel or General, and then the troupe pay a visit to the nearest ranche or farm, always, however, selecting those where there are few men and some chances of obtaining money. The leader of the party then demands as much money as he supposes the owner of the place has in his house or at his disposition, and in case it is not immediately given, very politely offers to destroy all the property and hang his refractory friend to the nearest tree as a matter of courtesy. The money, or at least a portion, is generally forthcoming, some scallawag on the place, who sees how easy money can be made, joins the party, and under the cry of "*Vivâ la Libertad* or *vivâ* something else, the bandits move on. This is the *modus operandi* of the game *à la Mexico*, but it must not be supposed that the Cuban revolutionists are of this calibre, many of them being men of wealth and position, if the reports are true, but whose uprising has afforded a pretext to the bandits to exercise their profession under the pretence of attempting to overthrow the Spanish rule.

THE PORTS OF ENTRY

adapted to foreign or domestic traffic, and where no regular Custom-house exists, have been closed by order of the Captain-General, and vessels on their way thither are to be notified by the Spanish men-of-war not to enter, and to discharge their cargo at the nearest port they consider convenient. Another order, addressed to all captains and pursers of vessels, or conductors of trains, holds them liable to punishment as traitors if they should carry any arms or munitions of war without a permit of the authorities.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

About twenty young men, some of them mere boys, started from Havana last week to raise a force in the Vuelta Abajo region against the Spaniards, but the attempt was nipped in the bud, all but two having been arrested by a Lieutenant of Police at the town of San Cristobal, and brought to this city. If the attempt had been successful, the attention of the Government would have been divided, and another force needed to send to the Vuelta Abajo, which is somewhat difficult at present, considering that nearly all the troops are in the Bayamo region, the volunteers doing nearly all the guard duty in the city. I would not be surprised to hear of some more attempts before this letter reaches New-York, as many Cubans are very much excited and ready for any enterprise.

HUNTING REVOLUTIONISTS.

LERSUNDI has hit on a novel, but, to all appearances, very practicable plan not only to raise an army but also to finish with the revolution and those taking part in it. An order, published in yesterday's *Gaceta*, offers:

"As a reward of unblemished loyalty, the State taxes for one year are renounced to every countryman or farmer who, with whatever class of arms he may possess, joins the columns or forces destined to persecute the insurrectionists in whatever county it may be."

The *Diario*, true to its fawning and cringing policy, and unable by long practice to call things by their right names, referring to this order, says: "Our highest authority knows very well that the honest inhabitants of our country parishes don't need the stimulus of a pecuniary nature to unite themselves with the public forces defending the interests of a society which is theirs; but our Government is desirous to recompense in some manner, in the name and with the funds of the State, the labor they lose, the fatigues they have to undergo and their tried loyalty. This is the signification of the timely proclamation of His Excellency, who may be very sure on his part that at his call these laboring men will gather together, who only desire tranquility, and who have repulsed and annihilated those who tried to disturb them." So far for the *Diario*, and now to the other or more probable result. These people will not flock together in such numbers as the *Diario* presumes, and from the simple reason they are not very anxious to play soldier, and the proclamations of the revolutionists offer far greater inducements in the mere word of liberty, which to these uneducated people means a perpetual, instead of a temporary freedom from taxes and the tyranny of the Spanish officials.

QUASIMODO.

PERSONAL.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered his lecture on "Lost Arts" in Boston last night.

Chief-Justice CHASE goes to Richmond to-morrow to preside at the Fall term of the United States Circuit Court.

Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, the newly appointed President of Princeton College, delivered a lecture on the "Association of Ideas" before a large and highly interested audience, in the Presbyterian Church, at Princeton, on Tuesday night.

The Vermont Legislature has passed resolutions of respect for the memory of THADDEUS STEVENS, one of the most illustrious sons of the State.

Prof. NEWTON, of Yale, says that a comet, which is traveling at the rate of 2,000,000 miles per day, has just whisked its tail in our faces and made us see stars.

PORTER C. BLISS, who was left in the hands of the tyrant LOPEZ by Minister WASHBURN, was at one time an agent of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

NEWELL A. FOSTER, proprietor of the Portland *Press*, died suddenly in Boston on the 20th inst. He was a member elect of the Maine Legislature, and an influential and respected citizen.

A new story, called "The Ferry-House Meeting," by Mr. FRANCIS S. SMITH, will be commenced in the *New-York Weekly* of this week. The advertisement may be seen in another column.

Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's new novel, "Fair Play," is in press, and will be published in a few days by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

Hon. C. S. Loeser, Saratoga Springs; Gen. Geo. S. Dodge, United States Consul to Bremen; C. E. and B. H. Falkenberg, Sweden; Hon. Chas. H. McNeill, Albany; Gen. W. H. Brown, United States Army; L. H. Hershfield, Montana; G. A. Belcher, Havana, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Nov. 5, 1868: *From New-York*—D. G. Ray and family, J. G. Marshall and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Shepherd, J. Mattison and family, O. E. Cromwell, H. H. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Miss V. Cohen, G. T. James, A. G. Torrey and wife, Mrs. D. Barnes, W. H. Beebe, S. A. Samanos, Mrs. E. A. Samanos, G. Collins, F. W. Worth, C. H. Marshall, Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Darling, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt and family, M. E. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, W. A. Ward, Miss J. W. Abom, H. S. Ward, Dr. J. B. Gould, F. G. Young, A. P. Chamberlaine. *Boston*—Mrs. M. Bartlett, A. Greenough, E. W. Whulock, F. H. Smith, G. B. Upton, Jr., and family, S. E. Sawyer, D. L. Ordway, Dr. A. J. Stone. *Brooklyn*—F. Arnold. *Manchester*—J. Cheney, W. Cheney. *Newport*—Miss S. Ledyard, H. B. Tompkins. *Detroit*—Mrs. M. C. Canfield, H. A. Wight and family, Miss S. Silley, Miss M. Adams. *San Francisco*—Geo. O'Doherty, P. Chrystal. *Constantinople*—J. W. Nye. *Glasgow*—E. Dougherty. *Philadelphia*—W. D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheeler, H. W. Davis, H. Huddy, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jenks, A. Benson, Geo. W. Carhenter and family. *Cincinnati*—Mrs. N. Galbreath, Mrs. Geo. Carlisle and daughters. *Washington*—Mrs. Prof. O. D. Barrett. *Virginia*—Mrs. W. M. Stewart. *Astabula*—Miss J. Wildmann. *New-Orleans*—Mrs. J. P. Haumer. *Buffalo*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Movius, E. H. Movius, Miss Movius. *Florence*—J. A. Jackson. *Albany*—Geo. Evans and wife. *Chicago*—Mrs. E. A. Whitney, Miss Whitney. *New-Bedford*—W. Rotch.

City Journals and their Circulation.

The influence of a live, vigorous, wide-awake City journal is commensurate with its circulation. The number of people who vote in accordance with the views expressed by a particular paper indicates the number of men who read and are guided by that paper. It is conceded that the Democratic majority of 70,000 in this City is due chiefly to the efforts of *The World*. In this view a restatement of the recent vote in this City is interesting:

THE VOTE IN NEW-YORK IN 1868:

For Seymour	107,699
For Grant	47,778
Majority for Seymour	59,891

But HOFFMAN's City majority was about 70,000, showing that there are about 6,000 Republicans in the City who take and read *The World* as well as some one of the seven Republican dailies, and who believe *The World* in preference to the paper of their own political faith. With a total of 158,447 voters in the City, the circulation of the papers, as evidenced by the influence these papers exert upon their readers, is exhibited in the following tables:

Vote for Seymour and Hoffman	117,669
Vote for Grant	47,778
Democratic Majority	69,891

This gives a clue to, or rather this manifests, the influence and the corresponding comparative circulation of the City journals, as follows:

City circulation of *The World*	117,669
City circulation of the seven Republican papers combined	47,778
The World over all others	69,891

The statements of newspapers in their own behalf may be exaggerated by the most honest, or may be wilfully distorted by the dishonest, but facts and figures like these, which are taken from official and public records, which are known to all men and denied by none, will serve our present purpose better than any assertion, however precise, which we might make from our books.

But we have lately shown from the statistics of a Republican Superintendent of Public Instruction, that school-houses are scarcest and education is at the lowest ebb precisely where Radical majorities predominate. With this authority, it is fair to presume that the 19,000 persons, as shown by the census, who cannot read in this City, nevertheless vote the Republican ticket. But as they cannot read, they must be deducted from the number of subscribers to the seven Republican journals, as follows:

Republicans in this City	47,778
Republicans who cannot read	19,000
Reading Republicans	28,778

—which makes the combined circulation of the seven dailies 28,778, which is probably divided among these journals in the following proportion:

City circulation of the	5,500
City circulation of the	13,334
City circulation of the	2,000
City circulation of the	4,500
City circulation of the	1,080
City circulation of the	1,464
City circulation of the	900
Combined circulation	28,778

The figures may differ in detail from the actual circulation of each of these papers; but there can be no error in the aggregate, which gives the number of people who can read and are politically influenced by these seven journals. Opposed to these 28,778 readers and voters are 117,669 Democratic voters, who not only read but are influenced by *The World*.

The constant contention about the circulation of City journals can be submitted to no surer arbitrament. Advertisers who wish to make their business known to the largest number of readers will find their account in committing these tables to memory.—*The World*.

BALDWIN, we had thought, could go no further in the way of putting down the prices of clothing, and increasing the variety thereof; but the dull trade in the wholesale way, and the approaching Holidays, seem to have *stirred up* things wonderfully at the corner, Broadway and Canal. The entire stock, from three immense Lofts, keeps the *Steam Dummy* busy all day long letting it down to the *Retail Floor*, to be sold *direct to the Consumers at wholesale prices!* A rare chance for our friends; we advise them to take advantage of it.—*New-York Express.*

Metropolitan Hotel.

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1868.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, to Simeon Leland & Co.:

		Dr.
Nov. 11—	To 10½ dozen Green Seal Champagne at $48	$504 00
	43 dozen assorted Champagne, 43 dozen Carte Noir Dry Sillery, 43 dozen Moet, Versury, &c., &c., &c., at $42	1,806 00
	7½ dozen Lac D'or, $42	315 00
	2½ dozen Carte D'or, $48	120 00
	5 dozen Heidsieck, $42	210 00
	16 dozen old Bourbon Whisky, $24	384 00
	Furnishing supper	4,750 00
	Music furnished	100 00
Total		$8,189 00

Received payment,

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

The above bill includes servants, broken glass, &c., &c. Having made preparations for 5,000 persons, and upward of 20,000 having called during the evening, it taxed the resources of the Metropolitan. On the arrival of the guests, they being so numerous, it was impossible to discriminate. I assure my visitors and friends that all were welcome. I did the best I could under the circumstances, and sincerely trust none will complain.

H. T. HOLMBOLD, Druggist,

—*Adv.* No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—This medicinal beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at Scheidam, Holland, expressly for medical use, and is not only warranted free from all deleterious compounds, but of the best possible quality, and is the only alcoholic beverage that has the indorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Borel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

A Most Suitable Thanksgivings Present to a smoker is undoubtedly a genuine Meerschaum, which POLLAK & SON sell at manufacturers' prices at their stores, No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of block. Also repairing. Remember, no cigar nor corner stores.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

POWER—DE BERMINGHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the Cathedral, by his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, JOHN H. POWER to HENRIETTE, daughter of the late Henry de Bermingham.

DIED.

GILLBEE.—On Friday, Nov. 6, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, of yellow fever, SARAH L., wife of James Gillbee, Jr., and daughter of Dr. J. C. Beales, of this City.

GODFREY.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of her mother, No. 137 East 59th-st., ELIZABETH K. GODFREY, daughter of Harriet E. and the late Edward Godfrey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARTSON.—On Friday evening, Nov. 20, after a short illness, GEORGE B. HARTSON, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 304 Lexington-av.

HODGES.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, JABEZ HODGES, aged 40 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of W. S. Pritchley, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., this day, (Sunday,) the 22d inst., at 1½ P. M. Remains to be interred at the Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

HONEYWELL.—After a short but painful illness, ELIZA A., widow of the late Robert M. Honeywell, aged 53 years.

Her friends, also those of her son, Charles R. Honeywell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 217 East 48th-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ St. Louis, Rochester and Cincinnati papers please copy.

HUTTEROTT.—At Bremen, on Sunday, Nov. 8, C. HUTTEROTT, late of the firm Frederick Victor & Achelis.

JEFFERSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, in the 44th year of his age, JOHN J. JEFFERSON, of the firm of Westerberg, Jefferson & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

JOHNSON.—Near Sing Sing, on Saturday, Nov. 21, ANN MARIA JOHNSON, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. D. Truesdell, at 1½ o'clock on Monday, the 23d inst. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing to meet the 11½ o'clock train from 30th-st.

ROGERS.—At Graniteville, Staten Island, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, MARY JANE, daughter of Mary and the late Ogden M. Rogers, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, this day, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Port Richmond Landing on the arrival of the 10½ o'clock boat from foot of Dey-st.

SHALER.—On Friday, Nov. 20, MARIA MAGARICAL, daughter of the late Capt. Ira Shaler.

Her remains will be taken to Haddam, Conn., for interment.

STOWELL.—At sea, on Saturday, Oct. 24, Capt. JAMES C. STOWELL, late master of the ship *Isaac Webb*, aged 34 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Phalon, No. 288 Bowery, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PERILS OF GREAT CITIES.

In our great cities how numerous are

THE PERILS

Which beset the paths of

THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.

And what an

AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY

Rests upon the heads of

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

Whose duty it is to watch over and defend

BEAUTY AND INNOCENCE!

How jealously should such persons watch the incomings and outgoings of those young people who have been intrusted to their care, and how earnestly should they strive to learn the different methods which Satan employs to

TRAP THE UNWARY,

to the end that they may be the better prepared to carry out their important mission successfully.

Some of the

SCHEMES AND TRAPS

Which are spread to

CATCH THE UNWARY

will be laid bare in a local story of great power and beauty, entitled

ALICE BLAKE;

OR,

THE FERRY-HOUSE MEETING,

Which will be commenced in No. 4 of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

READY WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

The story is from the pen of the ever-popular writer,

FRANCIS S. SMITH,

who has made for himself a world-wide fame as a romancer. In the

FERRY-HOUSE MEETING

Mr. Smith has brought into play all his wonderful genius as a romancer, and has furnished a story which, while it is intensely sensational, is at the same time entirely free from every objectionable feature. It portrays the trials, struggles, temptations and persecutions of an artless and warm-hearted, but headstrong and self-willed girl, and the heroic struggles of a poor but noble-souled youth, in a manner calculated to strike an answering chord in every sympathetic heart, and it depicts with wonderful power the transcendent beauty of virtue and the hideousness of vice. In short, it teaches the grand moral lesson that fraud, chicanery and double-dealing, if they succeed for a season, will eventually certainly meet with a just punishment, and that virtue, although it may seem to languish for a time, will just as certainly be rewarded.

Every father, mother, brother, sister, lover and sweetheart in the land should certainly read this greatest of all modern romances.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is sold by news agents everywhere. Terms, six cents per copy, or three dollars per year; four copies, ten dollars; eight copies, twenty dollars, which entitles the sender to a copy free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterward add single copies at two dollars and fifty cents.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,

No. 55 Fulton-st., New-York City.

THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 258 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.

WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

BANG'S RESTAURANT.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he will open a branch Restaurant at No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 23.

H. J. BANG.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RICH AND RACY READING; SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, LITERARY; ALL FOR THE FAMILY.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December contains: Henri Rochfort, Editor of the Paris *Lantern;* Dr. F. Williamson; Frau Marie Simon, her work on the battle-field; Archbishop Manning; Rev. Dr. Stockton; Phrenology in the School-Room; the Human Body; Earning a Wife; Inhabitants of Brazil; Do as others do; Miraculous Healing; Religion and Nature; Progress in Coöperation; The Mink. The 49th Volume commences next number. Terms, $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 29d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The members of this organization are urgently requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,

at 8 o'clock, to take action with reference to the Charter election.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Assistant Alderman,

WILLIAM BOYD.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORGIANISM.—FREE LECTURES, explaining the doctrines taught in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places:

New-York—Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st. Lecturer, THOMAS HITCHCOCK. Subject—*Salvation: What it is, and how it may be secured.*

Greenpoint—Continental Hall, Franklin-st., near the Ferries. Lecturer, Rev. JOHN C. AGER. Subject—*Is there a Spiritual World?*

Gowanus—Day's Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st. Lecturer, Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. Subject—*The New Church a New Dispensation.*

Mount Vernon—Dr. S. L. Close's. Lecturer, ALBERT SMITH. Subject—*Redemption.*

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-st.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Rev. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., will preach at 7:30 P. M. A Sunday School Convention will be held in this Chapel, commencing SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and continuing during the following week.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Brotherhood of Men.* Rev. THOMAS STREET will preach at 7½ P. M. *On Honesty*, being the first of a series of sermons to young people by eminent divines of this City and Brooklyn, Sunday evenings.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF SERMONS on various topics, in aid of rebuilding St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss., (destroyed by fire during the war,) will be preached at Grace Chapel, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, Rector of Calvary Church, New-York.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING 10½, EVENING 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach in the evening; the first of a course of sermons will be delivered, on the *Protestantism of the Prayer Book.*

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M., to which the public are invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*Geological View of Creation.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, HAWKS' MEMORIAL—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, D. D., will preach in this chapel on SUNDAY morning, and Rev. K. J. STEWART in the afternoon—services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

A COURSE OF SERMONS, ON VARIOUS topics, in aid of rebuilding St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss., (destroyed by fire during the war,) Rev. W. C. CRANE, D. D., Rector, will be preached by the following clergymen, on the five successive Sundays at the churches named below, viz.:

Grace Chapel—14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, Rector of Calvary Church, New-York.

Calvary Church—4th-av. and 21st-st.—SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York.

Church of the Transfiguration—29th-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Trinity Church—Broadway—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 13, 3½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church, New-York.

Church of the Incarnation—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New-York.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday School, 2 to 3 o'clock; singing, 3 to 4 o'clock. On THANKSGIVING DAY, doors open at 12 o'clock, and from then until 4 o'clock the exercises will consist of addresses, singing, and eating. Dinner for children, 1 to 3 o'clock. Grand Hallelujah Chorus at 1 to 4 o'clock. At that hour, the children will be dismissed. Social reunion of former teachers and pupils of the Day and Sunday Schools, and many who have been placed in homes, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Dinner for these at 6½.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M.—the evening service followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. All are invited to attend. "Cartoons of the Bible" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Sunday School on Thanksgiving evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.—A public meeting in the joint interest of the New-York and American Sunday School Unions will be held, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Rev. W. P. PAXSON, of Missouri, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City. J. S. TYLER, Secretary.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av., Rev. J. E. ANNAN, Pastor. The enlargement and improvement of the Church being completed, reopening services will be held on SUNDAY, 22d inst. Rev. Dr. PAXTON will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. ADAMS at 3½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. HALL at 7½ P. M.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching in the morning at 10½, by Rev. M. FRENCH. Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M., and preaching in the evening at 7, by Rev. WILLIAM GRAHAM CAMPBELL, from Ireland. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation to come.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Mr. WILLIS will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ireland, will preach on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M., a funeral sermon on the late Chas. J. Mason; at 7½ P. M., on *The Temptation of the Redeemer on the Mount.* All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. The Rector, Rev. W. M. MCVICKER, will preach in the morning, and Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., in the evening, Nov. 22.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY connected with the Madison-av. Baptist Church, will hold their thirty-second anniversary in the church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. HARVEY D. GANSE and JAMES D. REED, Esq. All are invited to attend.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for divine service every Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. SUNDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., Dr. THOMPSON will preach on the *True Church and How to Find it.*

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, commence SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock: morning service at 10½; afternoon at 3. Sunday Schools at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Opening sermon to young men by the Rector, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4 o'clock, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock: speakers next SUNDAY, Messrs. CHAS. T. GOODWIN and ROGER H. LYON. Singing conducted by Mr. G. W. Hillman. Seats free. All are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the evening—*The True Catholic Church.*

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Morning subject—*The True Basis of National Prosperity.* Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Excellent speakers will address the meeting. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, Varick-st., near Canal.—There will be service in the Sunday School Rooms adjoining this Chapel on SUNDAY NEXT, (Sunday before Advent,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sermon at each service.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and will give an interesting account of his late tour in California. Go and hear him.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*The Third of "Seven Victories."* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services by Divine permission SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*Reading of the Book of Jonah in the Presence of Modern Thought.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY in Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE PRAYER and speaking meeting will be held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock, at the Hall corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av. All interested in this work are invited to coöperate with us.

REV. W. GRAHAM CAMPBELL, WELL-known Irish missionary, will deliver his lecture *On Ireland*, in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

IS IT PEACE?—THE MESSENGER OF THE coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming Crash of the Kingdoms and Nations.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON; service 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation—Service on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Preaching by Rev. DAVID B. COE, D. D.; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN UNDER AUSPICES of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach at Greene-st., Presbyterian Church, near Canal-st., SUNDAY morning at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, early service and holy communion at 7½ A. M. Rev. JOHN M. FORBES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Service and sermon at 7½ P. M.

REV. E. F. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, (corner 6th-av. and 37th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and also on THANKSGIVING MORNING.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNUAL Collection for Thanksgiving in the Hospital will be made in the Chapel of the same on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to commence at 3½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. — Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss. Evening—discourse to young men.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The Idols of New-York.* Galleries free.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE 24TH-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will be held Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Singing, addresses and dialogues by the children. Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, REV. DR. EWER, Rector.—Subject in the morning: *Divine Union of the Visible and the Invisible.* Subject in the evening: *Practical Admission of the Protestant Failure.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 55d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 9 and preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—A very eligibly situated pew in this church for sale or to rent. Apply to the Sexton, or at No. 92 Broadway.

REV. DR. H. C. FISH, NEWARK, N. J., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, between 10th and 11th sts.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—DOUBLE pew No. 22, south aisle, for sale or to rent. Apply to ROBERT HITCHIE, Sexton.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Broadway and 37th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 88 [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21, 1868.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111
20,000 do ... s3	111
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107¾
30,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110¾
60,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 ... s3	110½
31,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105¾
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	101¾
20,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73, 2d call	101¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68¾
60,000 do ... 2d call	68¾
4,000 Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	55
14,000 do	55¾
20,000 N. Car. St. 6s, 2d call	65¾
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new	64
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	89¾
15,000 do	89⅛
5,000 do	89
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	93
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	90
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	90¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	95¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st	93
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	74
20,000 Long Dock Bds.	97
50 Bank of Commerce	123¾
20 Ocean Bank	109
15 Am. Ex. Bk.	112¾
61 Del. & Huds. Can.	130
100 Mariposa Pf.	21
150 Pac. Mail	115¾
200 do	115¾
100 do ... 2d call	115¾
100 West. U. T.	38¾
200 U. S. Ex.	45
100 do ... 2d call b30	45¾
600 Hudson River	125

200 Adams Ex.	47¾
100 do	47¾
100 do ... s30	47
100 do ... b30	47¾
100 Merch. Un. Ex.	19½
100 do	19¾
100 do	19⅞
20 do	19
400 do	18¾
100 do	18⅞
500 N. Y. Cen.	125
400 do	124¾
200 Erie	42⅞
200 Erie Pf.	63
100 Reading	98⅞
600 do	99
200 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅛
150 Mich. Cen.	118
50 do ... bet. call	117⅞
9 Panama	330
40 Ill. Cen.	142⅞
400 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅜
600 do ... b30	87⅞
110 C. C. Cin. & I.	75
200 Clev. & Tol.	100¾
400 do	101
45 do	100⅛
300 Mil. & St. P.	61¾
50 do	61¾
400 do	61⅞
100 do	61⅞
500 do	62¼
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅞
200 do	83⅞
100 do	84¼
15 do	82⅞
400 P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾
17 do	108⅞
49 Chi. & Alton	142
10 do	143
400 Ohio & Miss.	30¾
25 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	88
100 do	89
100 T., W. & W., bet. call	57¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¾
42,000 5-20 C, '62	111⅛
48,000 do	111⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104
35,400 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105¾
15,000 5-20 C., '64	107¾
17,000 do	107⅞
50,000 do ... b3	107⅞
1,000 5-20, C., '65, new	110¾
40,000 5-20, C., '67	110⅝
30,000 do ... b3	110½
45,000 5-20 C., '64	108
100,000 do	107⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 U. S. Ex. Co.	46¾
200 Mer. U. Ex.	19⅞
100 Q. M. Co.	24
200 Adams Ex.	48
300 Pacific Mail	115⅞
40 West. U. T.	36
100 do	36¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	124⅞
200 do	124⅞
400 Erie	43
200 do	42⅞
200 do	42⅞
100 Hudson R.	134½
600 Reading	99
300 Mil. & S. P.	61
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅞
500 Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
1200 do	30⅞
200 do ... b10	30⅞
100 do ... b30	30¾
200 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅛
800 do	87
600 do ... c	87⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts.	85⅞
Co	85¾
200 Clev. & Tol.	100
400 do	100¼
300 do	100⅜
800 do	100½
300 Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅞
500 do	107⅞
400 do	107½
100 do ... c	107⅞
800 Chi. & N. W.	85
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87¾
100 do ... b10	87⅜
100 do	87⅞
100 do ... c	87⅛
800 do	87½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26¾
20 American Ex. ... b30	42
300 Adams Ex.	47
100 do	47¼
400 U. S. Ex.	45
100 do	44¾
200 do ... b3	45
50 Merch. U. Ex.	19
200 do	19
200 Quick. Min. Co.	23½
300 do	23½
100 Canton Co.	48
100 do	48¾
200 Mariposa Pref.	21
200 West. U. T.	36¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	125¾
100 do	125⅞
500 Erie	42⅞
400 do	42½
200 Hudson R.	125½
300 Reading	98⅞
100 T., W. & W.	57¼
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅞
200 do	83½
200 Cum. Coal	40
400 Ohio & Miss.	30¾
500 do	30¾
500 do ... b3	30⅛
300 Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
300 do	86⅞
200 do	86⅞
800 Mil. & St. P.	63¾
200 Clev. & Pitts. ... b3	86¾
500 do	86⅞
600 Clev. & Tol.	100
200 Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅞
600 do	106⅞
300 do	106¾
300 Chi. & N. W.	84
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅞
300 do	85⅞
100 do ... c	85⅞
200 do	86

SATURDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 134⅛@134⅜ ₩ cent., the market steady as to price, but dull or tame in the spirit of speculation in the Gold Room. The volume of transactions for several days past is below the average, of late. The Foreign Exchanges steady in the 60-days rate on London, 109⅛@109½, and moderately firm for short sight at 110@110¼ ₩ cent. The Treasury Gold receipts firm. Customs during the week amount to $1,841,000, and the payments on the November Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $1,377,000. The Banks gain on their Gold averages $1,178,000, and in Greenbacks $12,133,000. These changes are the result of the process of unlocking Money in the shape of both Gold and Greenbacks, early in the week, by the party of Brokers connected with the Erie frauds. On the general line of Deposits the Bank Statement shows an increase of $8,958,000, and the Loans are increased since last Monday $2,971,000.

The rates for Money were 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum to the Brokers, and the supply on the market easy.

The Public Funds were firm in demand, and generally upward in prices. The long 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 advanced to 114⅞@115; the old 5-20s of 1862, to 111⅛; the new of 1867, to 110⅜@110⅜@110⅝@110½ ₩ cent.; the 5 ₩ cents 10-40s, to 105¾ ₩ cent. sales and the price bid for more. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were higher than on Friday, in proportion. The State Bonds were better by ⅛@¾ ₩ cent. on new Tennessees than on Friday. The other Bonds, with the exception of Missouris, were steady. Missouris sold down to 89 ₩ cent.

The Railway Share market was very much demoralized by the events of the last few days connected with the Erie frauds. There was a general indisposition to deal in Erie Stock, one way or the other, and a numerously-signed petition was sent up to both the Boards of the Stock Exchange to discontinue all dealings in the Stock, unless the Certificates and the extent of issue are registered at some respectable Trust Company or Banking House in the Street. The *cornering* experiment in the Stock came to an end on Wednesday night, since when the sales have rapidly settled down to 43⅛@42@41¾@40½@41 ₩ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads left off as follows, as compared with Friday night, after a somewhat sluggish business through the dealings of the day:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅜
American Gold Coin	134⅜	134⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	68⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55⅜
Missouri Bonds	89⅜	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	65
New-York Central	125⅜	123⅞
Erie Railway	43⅛	40⅞
Reading Railway	99⅛	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	106⅞
Northwest Common	84⅞	84⅜
Northwest Preferred	87	86⅞
Michigan Southern	86⅞	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109	108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86¼	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	115⅞	114⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅜	83⅞
St. Paul Common	63¼	63⅜
Toledo and Wabash	57	57

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	114
6 ₩ cent., coup., 1881	114¾
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅞
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1867	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	110½
5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
6 ₩ c. coup., 1874	115
10-40 reg.	104
10-40 500 & 1,000	105¾
6s Currency	98¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	103
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101½
Ill. reg., 1860	101½
Illinois 6s, cou.,'79aft.'60	101½
Illinois 6s, cou.,'79aft.'62	101½
Illinois 6s, c.'79 aft. 1865	101½
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	101½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101½
Illinois War Loan	101½
Indiana 6 ₩ ct. W. L.	96
Indiana 5 ₩ c.	96
Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	100
Tenn. 6 ₩ c., ex c.	68¾
Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	68½
Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Virginia 6s., n. bds	56½
Georgia 7's, new bonds	92
North Carolina 6s	65
N. C. 6s. new bonds	64
Missouri 6s	88½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	89½
Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137
Merchants'	124
Mechanics'	128
America	145
Phenix	108
Mechanics' & Trad's	120
National	110
Commerce	122½
Ocean	108
American Exchange	112
Hanover	115
Metropolitan	141
St. Nicholas	106
Marine	150
Park	152
Central National	110
Fourth National	104½
Tenth National	100
Oriental Bank	150
Gold Exchange	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	120
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120
Erie 1st M. ext.	101½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	82
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st'77	101
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F.,'85	102
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	74
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94
Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M.	99
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	111
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97
Con. 7 ₩ cent. con	93
Con. 7 ₩ cent. Ex'n bds	85
Con. 7 ₩ cent 1st M. bds.	90
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	109½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101½
Chi. & Alton inc.	88½
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Ohio & Miss. con'd	85½
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Peninsula R. R. bonds	94
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	95
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73½

The gross earnings of the under-specified railroads for the month of October, in 1867 and 1868, and for the first ten months of each year, are exhibited in the subjoined statement, copied from the *Financial Chronicle*:

Railroads.	Oct. 1867.	Oct. 1868.	Ten Months. 1867.	Ten Months. 1868.
Atlantic & G. W.	$477,528	$456,886	$4,296,988	$3,920,735
Chicago & Alton.	426,752	480,212	3,203,589	3,746,989
Chicago & N. W.	1,541,056	1,574,905	9,532,194	11,292,308
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	553,200	559,900	3,338,103	3,805,291
Illinois Central	823,901	904,631	5,819,832	6,040,793
Marietta & Cin.	142,823	125,065	1,002,943	1,053,863
Michigan Central	506,295	511,820	3,657,775	3,768,147
Mich. S. & N. I.	539,435	582,061	3,619,648	4,139,140
Mil. & St. Paul	1,101,773	1,037,434	4,569,733	5,518,789
Ohio and Miss.	379,367	283,329	2,851,200	2,455,542
P., Ft. W. & Chi.	784,801	842,114	5,977,802	6,595,464
St. L., A. & T. H.	230,341	210,473	1,812,336	1,620,800
Tol., Wab. & W.	406,766	430,766	3,124,113	3,303,032
Western Union	119,667	97,599	640,807	662,351
Total	$8,038,704	$8,044,195	$53,637,060	$57,923,259

The earnings of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad for the years ending Aug. 31, 1866, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Passenger	$218,695 33	$190,675 23	$193,981 28
Freight	222,102 72	289,947 54	230,481 70
Express	12,493 70	16,562 30	19,011 36
Mail	9,400 00	9,400 00	9,400 00
Rents	270 00	307 25	312 00
Total	$462,961 75	$507,792 32	$453,186 34
Expenses, viz.:			
Running road	$87,958 65	$85,541 18	$74,087 34
Maintenance of way	79,908 35	83,655 94	86,438 77
Maintenance of bridges, &c.	54,825 12	40,216 59	34,591 47
Repairs of engines and cars.	50,617 12	61,433 57	70,053 17
General expense	72,069 56	73,597 12	70,095 50
Total	$345,378 80	$344,444 40	$335,266 25
Net earnings	$117,582 95	$163,247 92	$117,920 09
Int. and taxes	116,940 81	108,356 34	108,946 28
Balance	$642 14	$54,891 58	$8,973 81

The earnings, expenses, &c., of this road for the past ten years have been as follows:

	Total earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
1858-'59	$171,048 90	$97,797 37	$73,251 53
1859-'60	206,944 27	102,970 89	103,973 38
1860-'61	222,352 13	113,362 90	108,989 23
1861-'62	244,540 43	106,954 50	137,585 93
1862-'63	334,058 10	164,196 39	169,851 71
1863-'64	451,223 36	218,539 13	232,684 23
1864-'65	559,127 68	312,407 28	246,720 40
1865-'66	462,971 75	345,378 80	117,582 95
1866-'67	507,792 32	344,444 40	163,247 92
1867-'68	453,186 34	335,266 25	117,920 09

The receipts from all sources during the year, including $32,427 97 from the previous year, were $486,768 18; and the expenditures, $510,393 57, showing an excess of expenditures of $23,625 39. The expenditures embrace—

Transportation expenses, as above	$335,266 25
Interest paid	96,083 90
Internal revenue taxes	6,108 98
State, county and municipal taxes	7,754 10
Construction	46,028 71
Equipment—new freight cars	14,056 82
Increase in supplies on hand	6,095 51
Total	$510,393 57

The liabilities and assets of the Company at the close of the year were as follows:

Liabilities:		
Due other lines		$20,996 46
Other liabilities		31,368 84
		$52,365 30
Assets:		
Cash on hand	$11,254 99	
Due from agents	14,405 42	
Open accounts	3,079 50—	28,739 91
Excess of liabilities		$23,625 39

There has been expended for construction and equipment during the year, the sum of $60,085 53, making the total cost of the Company's property, to date, as follows:

Construction of road	$2,402,733 55
Equipment	358,321 23
Total	$2,761,054 78
Which is represented by:	
Common stock	$1,044,010 47
Preferred stock	100,000 00
First mortgage bonds, main line	1,090,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Rockville extension	150,000 00
Earnings expended	377,044 31
Total	$2,761,054 78

The Company's property may be described as follows:

	Miles.
Main line of road, Evansville to Terre Haute	109
Rockville extension	23
Total length of main track	132
Length of sidings	10
Total length of rail	143

The rolling stock of the Company consists of: 15 locomotives, 11 passenger, 1 paymasters', 4 baggage, mail and express, 3 caboose, 81 local freight box, 37 compromise box, 28 platform, 31 coal, 10 stock, 10 construction, 27 hand, and 17 push cars.

The miles run by all trains for three years, having been for the year just ended, 261,697; for the previous year, 272,310, and for the year ending Aug. 31, 1866, 254,192.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, AUG. 31, 1868.

Construction of road		$2,402,733 55
Equipment		358,321 23
Real estate not necessary for use		7,957 70
District Fair Ground Stock		1,000 00
Fuel on hand		16,025 17
Materials in shops		21,351 51
Cash	$11,254 99	
Due from agents	14,405 42	
Open accounts	3,079 50—	$29,739 91
Total		$2,836,129 07
Capital stock paid in		$997,851 13
Fractional stock		8,988 25
Stock dividend 1856, unclaimed		37,171 09
Preferred stock		100,000 00
Seven ₩ cent. bonds, main line		1,090,000 00
Seven ₩ cent. bonds, Rockville Division		150,000 00
Due other lines		20,996 46
Other liabilities		31,368 84
Income account:		
Earnings expended for construction	$377,044 31	
Balance of account	22,708 99—	399,753 30
Total		$2,836,129 07

President and Superintendent—JNO. INGLE, Jr.
Directors—Jno. Ingle, Jr., Samuel Orr, J. S. Hopkins, W. Baker, L. S. French, J. W. Maddox, J. Alsop, H. K. Wilson, C. Rose, J. H. Turner, W. R. McKeen, G. K. Steele, J. J. Daniels.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Martin.
Assistant Superintendent—L. Pearson.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 20, 1868, was $2,697,663.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Nov. 9, says:

"The weather of the past week, though with a change to frost, has been favorable to every description of field work, but the growth of esculents has received a check. There is, however, a good bite of grass for cattle, and the late rains have been pretty well absorbed. All the young Wheat that appears above ground has a healthy aspect, but it is much too early to place any reliance on such appearances. The sound, heavy character of the seed, and the almost perfect tillage which preceded its planting, nevertheless, give it every chance of success. These favorable signs, and the hitherto open character of the weather, have contributed further to depress prices; but the Mark Lane example of Monday has only been partially followed, and we cannot say that, on the average, we are 1s. lower; and even London at the close of the week gave more strength to the opinion that we have about reached our lowest. With Spring corn at such prices, there need be no reserve in the use of Wheat for stock feeding; and should this come to be general, our well-housed surplus would be very quickly reduced. The financial state of Spain will make exporters very careful in their transactions with that country, but the better prices paid there cannot fail to produce gradually increasing supplies. Already the Government, in some places, has made a free distribution of corn to the poor; and at all hazards, and any price, the populace must be sufficiently fed to prevent any reactionary movement. France, whose markets were declining at the commencement of the week, shows more of an upward tendency in Flour in Paris, and in Wheat at some country markets. Belgium and Holland have continued about the same. Hambro' and Danzic, though somewhat easier, have not shaped their quotations so as to leave any profitable margin for shipments here; while the interior of Germany and Hungary have about maintained the previous currency. Odessa, with reduced freights, is forwarding a few cargoes during the opportunity, but we have sufficient hints of frost to come to the conclusion that both the Black Sea and Baltic will only be able to send limited supplies by steam. American Spring Wheat has rather cheapened, but it is still too high for any free export trade.

The arrivals off the coast since 30th October were 40 cargoes, viz.: 15 cargoes Wheat, 15 Maize, 4 Barley, 3 Beans and 3 Rye."

AN INSURANCE INCIDENT.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following instance of honesty under temptation: "A clergyman in Petaluma, named JAMES HUNTER, insured his life in the Manhattan Insurance Company's office for $5,000, and had paid $389 in premiums, when, a few months since, he died. The necessary steps were taken to adjust the matter and pay the policy to his widow, but when the amount was tendered her she declined to receive it, on the ground that when her deceased husband insured his life he withheld from the agents of the Company and the examining physician information of a malady under which he was suffering, and which would probably have prevented him from securing a policy on his life. The Company at San Francisco immediately notified their principals of the facts of the case and of Mrs. HUNTER's refusal to receive the $5,000, which she had made known to them by letter. On the 7th of September last, the Board of Directors of the Company held a meeting and adopted a resolution placing $2,000 at the disposal of the widow for her use and the use of her two children."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION IN NORTH RIVER—VESSELS AT ANCHOR—LIGHTS—PARTIES IN FAULT.

Justin F. Talmage and Thomas Kivlin vs. The Steamboat Austin, her Tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel for a collision filed by the owners of two wrecking vessels for damages caused to those vessels by a collision, which occurred between them and the steamboat *Austin*, at about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 23d of November, 1865, in the Hudson River, off and a little above Teller's Point. The wrecking vessels were boats connected together by timbers running from one to the other. They were arranged over a sunken sloop, which they were employed in raising. One of the boats had a cabin, in which the wreckers lived. That boat had a mast. The other boat was an open boat. The structure composed of the two boats and the connecting timbers was substantially a single object. It was anchored in its position, and was considerably over on the eastern side of the channel, and to the eastward of the middle of the river. The weather was clear, so that lights could be seen two or three miles off; the tide was ebb and the wind was northeast. The *Austin* was going down the river, toward New-York, towing thirty-two boats, four on each side of her and twenty-four attached to her by hawsers behind in five tiers; that one of the wrecking vessels which had a mast had a light in a lantern suspended in the air some fifteen feet above the deck and about the same distance from the mast, upon a rope which ran from the gunwale to the mast-head. In addition to this light, there was another light in a movable lantern on the deck of one or the other of the two wrecking vessels. This latter lantern was not intended to be stationary, nor was it, in fact, stationary, for not long before the collision it was moved from a position on one boat to a position on the other boat; but still it was kept visible to approaching vessels equally with the suspended lantern. The pilot of the *Austin* testifies that he saw the lights on these wrecking vessels at a distance, and that the appearance presented by them was such as to lead him to suppose that the object on which they were was a steamboat coming up the river with a tow, the arrangement of lights as exhibited to his eye being the same as was then shown on his own vessel, and used by other steam-tugs when towing tows; that when he had reached within about half a mile of the lights there was a change in their positions, relatively to each other, caused by the movement of the lowest light; that he then concluded that the object must be something other than a steam-tug towing; that he then saw that the only chance of avoiding a collision was to try and go to the eastward of the object; and that he steered the *Austin* accordingly, and she passed in safety, but some of the boats in tow of her struck the wrecking vessels. It is clear, from the evidence, that the movement of the light from the deck of one of the two wrecking vessels to the deck of the other was seen by the pilot of the *Austin*, and led to his change of course. But the difficulty in the case on the part of the *Austin* is that she ought not, with her unwieldy tow, subject as it was to the action of the tide and of the wind, to have approached so near to the object, whether it was supposed to be a tow or something else, as to be unable to avoid it. It appears from the testimony of the pilot that when he first saw the light at a distance he could not tell what it was, and came nearer to it and thought it was a tow, and remained of that opinion till the light on it moved. He ought not in uncertainty to have approached with his bulky and helpless tow so near. How he was going to avoid her if she was a tow does not appear, unless he relied upon her avoiding him. I cannot resist the conclusion that the *Austin* was in fault. But I think the wrecking vessels were also in fault. Whether it be claimed that the wrecking vessels were required to exhibit the light provided for vessels at anchor by article 7 of the act of April 29, 1864, or the light provided for open boats at anchor by article 9 of the same act, they should have exhibited but one light, or if they exhibited two, the two should have been similarly arranged. The actual arrangement was calculated to deceive an approaching vessel, and I think did contribute to induce the pilot of the *Austin* to think that the object carrying the lights was a steam-tug towing, and to approach nearer than he otherwise would. There must be a decree apportioning the damages equally between the parties, and giving costs to the libelants.

W. Jay Haskett for the libelants; Benedict & Benedict for the claimants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

WHAT MAY BE PLEADED IN MITIGATION IN AN ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Maas vs. Holmes.—The plaintiff kept a Conservatory of Music at the defendant's piano-forte warerooms, and in the month of August last, as alleged, the defendant spoke of the plaintiff to his pupils as "a thief and the greatest scoundrel unhung." He also accused Maas of stealing money from his desk, and informed the pupils that Maas was in the habit of spending his time at concert saloons and other places of questionable repute, and that Maas was in the habit of receiving his pupils' money and not returning it, or giving music lessons as he agreed. The plaintiff claims that in consequence of these slanders he was deprived of several pupils, and that he has sustained damages to the extent of $10,000.

The defendant, in his answer, denies the plaintiff's complaint, and further answers that the plaintiff's pupils were in the habit of waiting for hours for Maas and of stating their grievances to him, and that he did say it was wrong for Maas to take their money and not give them lessons; that Maas appeared only when it suited his convenience; that he was indebted for the use of the warerooms, and that if he lost any pupils, it was occasioned by his own conduct. The plaintiff moved to expunge all the latter allegations, for the reason that they were not such matters as might be pleaded in mitigation; that instead of mitigating the damage, it was a repetition of the slander, and would aggravate the plaintiff's damages. It was insisted that this answer did not come within the decision of the Court of Appeals, in Bush vs. Prosser, 2d Kernan's Report.

The defendant's counsel agreed that the answer was directly within that case, and that it was proper matter to be pleaded in mitigation.

After argument, the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; F. H. B. Bryan for defendant.

INTERESTING ACTION TO CANCEL FRAUDULENT DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE.

Robert M. Wilson et al. vs. Robert Wilson, Isaac Wilson, et al.—The plaintiffs are the children of the defendant, Robert Wilson. In the year 1855 they purchased and paid for certain real estate in Forty-fifth-street. Under an agreement with their father, they permitted the title to be taken in his name, he agreeing to convey the same to his children whenever requested. The plaintiffs supported their father, and he lived with them until he was induced by the defendants to go with them to New-Jersey, in November, 1867, and they have ever since kept him secluded so that the plaintiffs have not since been able to see him. On the 30th of November, 1867, the defendants induced and made the father execute a deed conveying the property to one Mary A. Leach, a daughter of the defendant, Isaac Wilson, and shortly afterward she conveyed the premises by deed to her father. Subsequently the defendant, Isaac Wilson, instituted summary proceedings against the plaintiffs and their tenants to dispossess them, and although Isaac Wilson's title was hotly contested, and the plaintiffs offered to prove the invalidity of the defendant's (Isaac Wilson's) title, the same was excluded, and judgment of ouster was actually rendered.

The plaintiffs then commenced this action to cancel the deed to their father, and also to cancel the deeds to Mary A. Leach and her father, and an injunction was obtained restraining the enforcement of the judgment in the summary proceedings. The case has been on trial all this week, and is likely to occupy the attention of the Court during the next week. Both parties are largely attended by their respective friends and witnesses, and some interesting testimony has been given, the particulars of which we withhold until the case is closed.

The property in dispute is quite valuable.

The plaintiffs are represented by A. H. Reavey and Chauncey Shaffer; and opposed are S. B. Noble, W. J. Kane and others.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Robertson and a Jury.

IS IT NECESSARY TO PLEAD A DEMAND AND REFUSAL IN REPLEVIN?

Mrs. Sluyter vs. G. E. Williams.—The plaintiff brought this suit to recover $1,000 worth of personal property. She testified she owned the property, and that the defendant had it in his house, and that she called for it and saw the defendant's servant, who refused to deliver it. On cross-examination she stated that she was a married woman; that her husband lived with her; that he supported her and paid all the expenses; that he purchased and paid for this property, and that she never demanded it from the defendant; she also stated that her husband left the property with the defendant, but that no amount was agreed upon for storage. A motion for a nonsuit was then made, upon the grounds, first, that the plaintiff was not the owner; second, that the defendant had an equitable lien for storage; and, third, that no demand for the property was made, nor was there a refusal to deliver before the commencement of the action. After hearing counsel at length, the motion was granted and the complaint dismissed with costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. G. W. Stevens; for defendant, A. H. Reavey, Esq.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gross.

DECISION IN THE BATEMAN ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

Faustine Bertholtet vs. H. D. Bateman.—This action, which was tried a few days ago before Judge Gross, without a jury, has been decided by the Court rendering a judgment for the plaintiff for $150 and $25 allowance. The amount claimed was $500 for damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of assaults and battery and false imprisonment, which the plaintiff says she suffered at the hands of the defendant in June last.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted during the week ending Nov. 21, 1868: Olivia G. Hooker, Robt. H. Maclay, Mary J. Carroll, Richard F. Ryer, Catharine Leech, John B. Ferdon, Jacob Stienback, Frederic Bronson, Catharine A. Duncan, Margaret Carlin, Patrick Donnelly, Christian G. Gunther, John McVickar, Charles H. Leonard, Mary Keller, Matthias Alster.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

The following letters of administration were granted on the estates of Alphonse H. Potter, Francis H. McGrath, Alfred Devoe, Jacob Dorner, Philip Awe, William Thain, Anton Schreiber, Marx Solomon, David B. Morrell, John G. Demarest, Patrick Hall, Carl Steyert, Michael Ward, Katharine Seibold, Charlotte Beatty, Lucius B. Allen, Thomas Dyer, Kate A. Foley, William Hawkins, otherwise William Haley, John Loury, Mary Teelmeyer, Margaret Rogers, Jane Van Doorn, otherwise Doren, Martin Hart, Simon Berdin, Richard A Curd.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 21.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of George Scheller et al., infants, &c., for leave to mortgage property; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

In re the petition of Mary E. Gould for leave to mortgage real estate, &c.; report of referee confirmed and judgment ordered.

Diedrick Hollman vs. Anna Hollman; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Dixon vs. Emez et al.; order granted confirming the report.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOV. 21.

By Judge Barbour.

Henry D. Townsend vs. John Gilsey; motion granted.

Robert M. Wilson et al. vs. Isaac Wilson et al.; motion granted, and Thos. E. Bennett appointed to take testimony.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Nathaniel Boss et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Chas. M. Mayer et al. vs. Benoit Block; motion granted and cause referred.

Asa Balliet vs. Thomas B. Wilson et al.; motion granted and interrogatories settled.

By Judge Garvin.

G. de Zaldo et al. vs. Paul N. Spofford; case settled and filed in the Clerk's office.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar was again below the average in the number of cases presented, and showed only twenty-one of petit larceny, seven of assault and battery, one of riot, one of misdemeanor, and one of cruelty to animals. The case of riot—which has looked formidable on the list for several sessions—was finally disposed of by the discharge of the six prisoners, as the complainant did not appear to prosecute. It then appeared informally that the case was formidable only in its title, and the riot was, in fact, only a scuffle in which six were pitted against one.

HUNTING A KNIFE.

Henry Porter, who appears rather the worse for wear, was found at night in the cellar of Christian Schmidt, No. 263 West Twenty-sixth-street, groping among the numerous kegs of lager and casks of wine with which it was stored. Upon being discovered he hoped he was not intruding, and said he was only searching for a penknife he had dropped through the grating from the sidewalk. It appeared, however, that he had broken this grating to gain access to the cellar, which might have been obtained for the mere asking, and he was therefore sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A CHANCE MEETING.

Thomas Casey was walking in Spring-street, where he encountered Louisa Butler, a nymph arrayed with more display than taste. According to the testimony, she approached and, without a word passing between them, deftly and silently abstracted his watch from his vest pocket. She had but little to say in her defence, and that little being deemed irrelevant, she was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

A FAILURE.

The case of Isaac Reitenburg, charged with stealing $10 from Rosa Braun, has been fully reported. The prisoner being placed on trial, sought to prove an *alibi* by two witnesses, who swore very positively to his whereabouts during the entire day of the larceny. The Court considered that these witnesses had sworn with entirely too much particularity, refused to believe them, announced the *alibi* a failure, and sent the accused to the Penitentiary for six months.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

PICKPOCKET.

WM. HALSEY, of No. 234 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, was crossing the East River yesterday on a Fulton Ferry-boat, when he discovered that his silver watch had been abstracted from his vest pocket. Officer KENNALLY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was also on the boat, and as he saw JAMES ROBERTS with a silver watch he arrested him, the timekeeper being identified by Mr. HALSEY as his property. ROBERTS was arraigned before the Magistrate during the morning, and fully committed for trial. He is a native of Scotland, aged 24 and a plasterer.

CASE OF ARSON.

PATRICK MARTIN, whose arrest on a charge of arson, committed in the premises No. 6 Worth-street, was reported in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday forenoon. Fire Marshal BRACKETT was also in Court, attending the examination, and obtained such evidence as was presented. CATHARINE DOUGLASS testified that the prisoner came to her room, at No. 6 Worth-street, on Friday evening, for improper purposes, when ELLEN EUSTICE refused to have anything to do with him, and ran into the yard. MARTIN then took a candle and set fire to a bed in the room. ELLEN EUSTICE gave similar testimony, stating that she and CATHARINE had extinguished the flames with considerable difficulty. Officer CHARLES W. SCHULTZ, of the Sixth Precinct, testified that while he was on post, in Centre-street, a woman came to him, and stated "that they had a man secured at her house who had attempted to set fire to the place." He had then arrested the accused. MARTIN was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

Yesterday afternoon, as an unknown lady, residing in Engelwood, N. J., was leaving the Erie Railroad pier, at the foot of Chambers-street, several of the bystanders saw JOHN KING, a boy, assault the lady as a pickpocket, and take from her dress pocket a wallet containing a small sum of money. Young KING was arrested by those citizens and the pocket-book recovered, but when Officer KELLY, of the Third Ward, came up to take the boy into custody, the woman declined to make a complaint. JULIUS A. CHATFIELD, of No. 182 Mott-street, became complainant in this emergency, and on the prisoner being arraigned before the Magistrate, he was fully committed to answer the charge of being a pickpocket, at the Special Sessions.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

BERNARD FISHEL, of No. 51 Clinton-street, caused the arrest of JULIUS ROTH, aged 40, a native of Germany and a tailor, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, some silver spoons and three metal cups, all valued at $90. As the prisoner was found in possession of a portion of the plunder, he was remanded for trial.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

SAMUEL BARNETT, of No. 258 East Tenth-street, had in his employ, recently, GEORGE KECK, aged 20, and a native of Germany The fellow suddenly disappeared on the 21 of September, as did also a quantity of clothing, some sewing silk and twist, valued in all at $170. No trace was found to KECK's whereabouts until yesterday, when he was arrested in Brooklyn in obedience to a request of the complainant. When arraigned before the Court Mr. BARNETT stated that KECK had confessed his guilt and agreed to surrender the property. The prisoner was accordingly held to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

ELIZA RAWLING, of No. 779 Broadway, states that on Friday last MARKS MEYERS, who appears to be an itinerant merchant, entered the store, and she purchased $3 worth of articles from him. Leaving him standing near the door, she went to the back part of the store, got the money, and returning, handed it to him, immediately after which he left. Soon afterward, and before any one else had been in, she found that a lace cape and vail, valued at $35, had been stolen from the case near where he had stood. She, therefore, caused him to be arrested, but he strongly denied his guilt, and readily gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the General Sessions for trial.

TENEMENT HORRORS.

SAMUEL SUTTON, a poor blind man and lately bedridden, living at No. 449 Eleventh-avenue, was led into Court by a little girl at the same moment that OWEN CLARK was dragged in by a stalwart policeman. SUTTON told the story of his wrongs and sufferings in homely phrase, and without any appeal to pity. He was blind and had been confined to his bed, and this man CLARK, who had sight and the lusty strength of health, had raged up and down through the house threatening life, knocking men down and throwing women over banisters. All this had gone on for days, robbing SUTTON of needed rest, but he did not complain until yesterday, when the beast broke open his door, and storming into his little room, reproached him with his blindness, pushed him off his chair, and otherwise conducted himself as a drunken beast might, if any beast could get drunk. SUTTON could not endure this, and hence CLARK was dragged into the court-room. He fumed there for a time, but being sent down to a cell his roars gradually grew fainter, and finally ceased.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

DISAPPEARANCE OF FURNITURE.

Some days since, CATHARINE WILKES and her husband, who appears to have been quite a secondary affair in the matter, hired a furnished room of FREDERICK W. BUDERUS, at No. 207 Division-street. Between two days CATHARINE and her adjunct disappeared, and with them nearly all of the furniture in the room, valued at $50. Search being made for her, CATHARINE was found yesterday by Officer CAHLAN, of the Seventh Precinct, in a tenement in Cherry-street, and in her room nearly all of the stolen furniture. She was, of course, arrested, and was committed for examination.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The usual brigade and regimental orders have been issued during the week, for the annual Fall parade of the First Division. We publish abstracts of those received.

After formation in column the First Division will take up the line of march at 2 o'clock P. M., and the route will be through Waverley-place, Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Madison-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street. The corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue is designated as the point of review. The Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Brooklyn will parade with the Third Brigade on this occasion. The Twenty-third on the left of the Seventh, and the the Forty-seventh on the left of the Thirty-seventh.

The Division will assemble for parade in the following order, viz.: The First Brigade of Infantry, in West Twelfth-street; the Second Brigade of Infantry, in West Thirteenth-street; the Third Brigade of Infantry, in West Fourteenth-street; the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, in West Fifteenth-street; the First Brigade of Cavalry, in West Sixteenth-street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth-avenue. Brigade commanders will report to the Chief-of-Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

The Third Brigade will assemble on Wednesday, the 25th inst., on Twenty-third-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 1 o'clock P. M. Field and staff of regiments mounted. The brigade staff, mounted, (in full uniform, with cape,) will report at brigade headquarters, at 12 o'clock. Adjutants will make the usual report of numbers present, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, previous to the dismissal of parade.

The Fourth Brigade will parade in full uniform, field and staff officers mounted, for review by His Excellency, R. E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York, on Evacuation Day. Brigade line will be formed on West Thirty-fourth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 1 o'clock P. M. The brigade staff will report to Brigade Commander, at headquarters, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Regimental commanders will conform to the "General Rules for Reviews," as prescribed in paragraph 12, page 380, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the command "March!" will be given, when the First Brigade of infantry will move through Fourteenth-street, followed by the other brigades, in the order above named.

As the command passes the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York.

Commanding officers will conform to the General Rules for Reviews, as laid down on page 380, paragraph 12, appendix II., Upton's Tactics.

The First Regiment Artillery will parade, dismounted, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Evacuation Day. Regimental line will be formed on Washington-square, west side, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Field and Commissioned Staff will report, mounted, in full uniform, to the Commandant, fifteen minutes before formation, on Washington-square. The non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant, at the same time and place. Commandants of batteries will make the usual detail of one corporal to report to the Adjutant upon his arrival at the parade ground.

The Seventh Regiment will also parade in full uniform on Wednesday. Roll-call of companies at 11:45 o'clock P. M. Overcoats will be worn should the weather be unpleasant. Field and Staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

The Ninth Regiment will assemble for parade on Wednesday, in overcoats, (cape buttoned,) white cross and body belts, full dress hat with pompon (hat strap to be worn on the chin) and white gloves. Roll call of companies at 12 M., precisely.

The Eighth Regiment will assembly at the armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets, in full fatigue, (white gloves,) without overcoats, on Wednesday, for review by the Governor. Roll call of companies, at the armory, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Regimental line will be formed in Bond-street, right resting on Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., sharp.

The Fifth Regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, on Wednesday, to celebrate Evacuation Day. Regimental line will be formed in front of the armory in Hester-street, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will assemble in full fatigue (white gloves) on Wednesday, 25th inst., for parade and review. Line will be formed in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 12:15 o'clock P. M. precisely. First Sergeants call at 12 o'clock, M. Field and Staff will parade mounted.

The Twenty second Regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, Field and Staff mounted. Adjutant's call at 12:25 P. M.

A brigade of the Fire Department will parade on Wednesday next, the Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City, under the command of Chief Engineer Kingsland, and will form on the left of the First Division, as follows:

The First Battalion, under the command of Engineer Mackey, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 5, 17, 20, and 28, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.

The Second Battalion, under the command of Engineer Brandon, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 7, 10, 27, and 33, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.

The Third Battalion, under the command of Engineer Sheridan, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 2, 14, 21 and 26, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5. Officers and men will appear in full uniform, with overcoat and cloth cap. The battalions will be formed in a general column around Union-square, (the head of the column on the west side, near Fourteenth-street, facing southward,) at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately move down Broadway to Canal-street, through Hudson-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street to Union-square. The companies will be dismissed on Union-square immediately after the parade. Chief-Engineer Kingsland will make the necessary details of companies to take the place of those taking part in the parade.

When the Twenty-second were encamped at Long Branch during the past Summer, the ladies of the Stetson House and other hotels, decided to show their appreciation of the members of the regiment, by presenting them with a testimonial from the ladies of Long Branch, and raised quite a large sum and appointed a committee for the purpose of having it manufactured. It will shortly be completed, and will be presented on Dec. 10, and the regiment are now busily engaged in making arrangements to celebrate the event by a grand promenade concert. The regiment will parade in full uniform to receive this testimonial, which will be presented by Mr. Brewster, the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, who will visit this City for that purpose. A large number of the ladies from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, who were at Long Branch during the encampment, are to come on to attend the concert and witness the presentation, besides the New-York young ladies, then staying there, who will naturally be expected to be present. In consequence of the great demand for tickets, the Twenty-second have been obliged to establish stringent rules regarding their disposition. All admissions will be on the personal invitation of a member, or one of the Committee, and no tickets whatever will be sold. The invitation card, got up for the occasion by W. C. Rogers & Co., is unusually elegant. The testimonial will consist of an elegant silver punch-bowl.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Nov. 14: Twenty-third Infantry—James G. Gregory, Adjutant, with rank Nov. 7, *vice* C. H. Hunter, promoted. Battalion of Infantry, Eleventh Brigade—Original staff appointments, with rank Nov. 9.—Frederick J. Karcher, Adjutant; H. Hirschfield, Assistant Surgeon.

The following resignations have been accepted: Ninth Infantry—Second Lieut. John S. Huyler, Nov. 13; First Lieut. John A. Norman, Nov. 13; Tenth Infantry—Capt. Daniel G. Curtiss, Nov. 13. Twentieth Infantry—Adjt. Horace S. Reynolds, Nov. 14. Thirty-seventh Infantry—Capt. A. D. Shaw, Nov. 13; Capt. Wm. B. Oliver, Nov. 13; Second Lieut. John H. Dingman, Nov. 13. Forty-fourth Infantry—First Lieut. Robert V. Bogart, Nov. 10. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Second Lieut. Charles E. Hyatt, Nov. 13. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Second Lieut. John Gardner, Nov. 13. One Hundred and Sixth Infantry—Capt. John D. Wheeler, Nov. 14.

The competitive drill matter has again been agitated, as Company I of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Militia have authorized their commander, Capt. B. F. Finan, to make every concession consistent with military honor to secure another trial of drill between Company E, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and his command; and in case of the refusal of Company E to enter into such arrangements, that Company I proclaim itself military champions of the United States. Capt. Finan has written a letter to Capt. McAfee, inclosing the resolution, and says: "In compliance with this resolution, and on behalf of this command, I now challenge Company E, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., to a trial of drill for the military championship of the United States. If you will please state upon what terms your command will compete—if it all—we shall endeavor to meet them in a spirit of kindness and brotherly love. Three weeks will be considered a reasonable time within which to receive a reply." No answer has as yet been made, as we understand. In connection with this matter it may be mentioned Company D, Twelfth Regiment, (City Blues,) have issued a general challenge, in which they state that they will contest with any one of the present organized militia companies of this City for the credit of being recognized as best fitted by drill, discipline and theoretical information, for active service; officers to undergo a theoretical examination. drill, discipline and theoretical knowledge to be counted, and the company making the smallest count to be declared the winner. The contest to transpire on or about Oct. 1, 1869. We think that the "champion company" of the Twelfth Regiment had better take some decided move in the matter else, they will be ignored altogether.

An order having been issued by Gov. Fenton consolidating the members of Company K of the Ninth Regiment with Company I, Col. Wilcox has ordered the members of the former company to assemble in fatigue uniform on Friday, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the regimental armory, for inspection and muster. Capt. Arthur Baney will assume command on that evening.

It has been decided that the Seventy-first Regiment will escort Gov. Hoffman on the 1st of January, when his inauguration takes place at Albany. The honor of an escort is tendered by the regiment as the Governor elect is one of its honorary members.

The non-commissioned officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, at the armory, Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction.

A movement has for some time been on foot in the Seventh Regiment for the purpose of securing through the State Legislature a portion of Reservoir-square (Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue) for the purpose of erecting a regimental armory thereon.

A General Court-martial will assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all commissioned officers below the rank of Major in the Eleventh Brigade, who have been absent from any parade or drill which they have been required by law to attend during the past year. Detail for the Court: Col. David E. Austen, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. Samuel C. W. Clark, Fifty-sixth Regiment; Capt. Ira L. Beebee, Howitzer Battery.

The uniform and dress for the First Regiment of Artillery, as recommended by the field and line officers of the regiment on the 8th of September, has been allowed by order of the Commander-in-Chief, in Special Orders No. 223.

A regimental Court-martial for the Ninth Regiment has been appointed to convene at the armory of said regiment on Monday, Dec. 7, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Major William Seward, Jr., is detailed as President of said Court-martial.

Hereafter companies in the Twenty-second Regiment drilling on the same evening will be drilled as a battalion by the regimental commander. Company E will, until further orders, drill on Thursday evenings.

The First Company Washington Continental Guard will give their annual invitation military and civic servie on Wednesday evening next, at their armory, Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, in celebration of Evacuation Day.

The first annual invitation ball of C Company, Fourth Regiment, Duryea's Zouaves, will take place at the armory, No. 619 Sixth-avenue, corner Thirty-sixth-street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16. Military gentlemen will please appear in uniform.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Regiment will assemble at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, the 8th of December, for drill and instruction. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The following have been appointed company quartermaster-sergeants in the Fifth Regiment: John Scheffler, Co. A; John Fuchs, Co. B; Ludwig Mueller, Co. C; Anton Miller, Co. D; Felix Metzinger, Co. E; Matthias Jost, Co. F; John H. Borchers, Co. G; August Lausen, Co. H; John F. Landstedel, Co. I; Charles A. Krause, Co. K. Private George Fluhr, of Co. B.

In the Eighth Regiment, Col. Carr announces that Max Jacoby has been appointed right general guide, with the rank of sergeant, *vice* Jaque Oppenheim, removed from the district. Private Henry Lewenberg, of Company K, is detailed to act as left general guide, *vice* Max Jacoby, promoted.

The Board for the examination of non-commissioned officers in the Seventh Regiment will meet at the armory on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday evening last the members of Squadron A, Washington Gray Cavalry, had a very pleasant time at their armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets, it being their annual reception of friends. The rooms and staircase were all profusely and handsomely decorated with bunting and flowers, and the guests present seemed highly pleased at their entertainment.

THE BATTERY.

Progress of the Work of Enlargement—Proposed Erection of Public Buildings.

Some of our readers may possibly remember that years ago, so long, in fact, that the present generation of City officials have nearly lost all trace of the matter, a contract was made for the extension of the Battery and the erection of a sea wall around it. The contractor, after dumping a few loads of earth on the Battery, abandoned the job. In 1865 another contract was entered into with SAMUEL DREW and others for the extension of the Battery, and an appropriation of $126,000 was made for the purpose. The contract stipulated that the Battery should be extended to the outer line of Castle Garden; that a good sea wall should be built around the extension; that granite posts, with bars or chains, should be placed on the summit of the wall, and that the intervening space between the old line of the Battery and the new one should be filled in. This work, which might have been finished within a year, is only now assuming something like completion. The sea wall has been erected to a point about 250 feet distant from the Staten Island Ferry pier. The coping has been laid, and the granite posts erected to a point about 400 feet distant from the eastern termination of the wall and the intervening space has been partially filled in. A good deal of work yet remains to be done before the enlargement can be said to be completed. The whole amount appropriated for the work was $126,000. Of this, up to the 31st of October, there had been expended $68,272 65, leaving an unexpended balance of $57,727 35. The contractor, however, has still some heavy bills against the City remaining unpaid, and the engineer of the work expresses the opinion that the balance of $57,727 35 will not cover them.

It has been stated that the wall erected around the enlargement extends only to a point about 250 feet distant from the Staten Island Ferry dock. In 1867 the United States Government, being desirous of erecting a new barge and searcher's office in place of the present crazy wooden structure, purchased a portion of the Battery from the City Government at the nominal cost of $10,000. The plot purchased extends west from the Staten Island Ferry slip 250 feet, thence northerly 227 feet 6 inches, thence easterly 225 feet, and thence to the point of starting 225 feet, comprising an area of about two acres. The space purchased is now covered by water, and so far the Government has made no movement to carry out the original design, which was to erect thereon a substantial stone building, affording accommodation for boarding officers, for the landing of passengers and the searching of their baggage. Although the Government has made no further movement in this matter, Supervising Architect MULLETT, in his report recently made to the authorities at Washington, recommends that an additional portion of the Battery be purchased as a site for appraisers' stores, and, ultimately, a new Custom-house, the present building being overcrowded, and the increase of business making additional room indispensable.

A better place for a Custom-house than the southern end of the Battery could not well be selected. Ample room could be afforded for the building itself and all its appurtenances. At present the Battery is merely a loafers' promenade. Its appearance is a disgrace to the City, and within a few weeks past a congregation of wretched sheds for the sale of cakes, fruit, &c., has been erected close to the entrance to Castle Garden, thus further adding to the dilapidated appearance of the whole place. The Battery can never again be used as a public promenade. Its grass-plots have disappeared, and its trees look as if they were about to follow the example. It seems specially designed for the erection of Government buildings; and undoubtedly, if its sale depended on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it could easily be obtained for that purpose; but unfortunately the title lies in the Common Council—a body that always appears to place difficulties in the way of carrying out necessary improvements. In the meantime, however, the Government has yet to utilize the portion of the Battery purchased nearly two years ago.

Mass Meeting of Cigarmakers.

A mass meeting of members of the Cigarmakers' Union took place yesterday afternoon in Burling-slip, but, having obtained permission of the Mayor to meet in the City Hall Park, they adjourned there. It seems that, some weeks ago, a strike took place in the shops of STRAITON, SMITH & STORM, and Mr. STAHLKENBERG, cigar manufacturers, for an advance in the prices paid by the thousand for the different qualities of cigars. About thirty of the leading manufacturers of the City, therefore, including the above firms, formed a Cigar Manufacturers' Association. Fearing strikes in other establishments, they agreed to advance wages $1 a thousand until the 1st of January next, and then, if business did not decline, to add another dollar until the 1st of May following, providing a stipulation was entered into by the workmen not to strike again before that time. To this the Union agreed; but immediately after the Association of employers made a further stipulation, that if the workmen wished to receive the advance they must leave the Union, and passed a resolution that they would employ no more Union men. To this the latter naturally objected, and the result was the meeting of yesterday.

Mr. CONRAD KUHNE, President of the German branch of the Union, was the first speaker. He said that the cigars made in New-York were largely consumed in the West, and if workmen could not find employment here, it was very easy for them to go out there, where they would be well paid and constantly occupied. The Union would furnish them the means of going. He purposed telegraphing to the President of the International Union of Cigar Makers, in Buffalo, and to Mr. WILLIAM H. SYLVIS, President of the National Labor Union at Philadelphia, requesting the first to call upon the cigar-makers' societies of the country, and the latter to call upon the mechanic societies of all descriptions to render all the pecuniary aid in their power toward sustaining the strikers. He urged a dignified and manly course, and that no violence or other rudeness should be offered to those who chose to subscribe to the debasing terms of the employers. Their names would, however, be on the black list, and they would be marked from Maine to California. He would, however, suggest that they should stand out against oppression like men, and they would gain their point. [Great applause.] The speaker further suggested that those who had the means to do so, should form coöperative societies, and employ themselves. By this means they would not only earn the amount of the wages they had hitherto obtained, but receive the large profits hitherto accruing to their employers. [Great applause.]

Mr. EDWARD FEY said that cigarmakers had been receiving less pay for their labor than any other mechanics. They were quite as good as others, why not therefore, receive as much? The bosses did all in their power to crush them. Certain striking mechanics were lately arrested by employers for conspiracy to injure their business. Why should not, on the same principle, employers be arrested for seeking to injure the business of the cigarmakers by threatening them with dismissal unless they left the Society that protected them?

Mr. CONGANE, in alluding to the demand of the employers, said that the Union of the cigarmakers was their life, and they would not relinquish it. The employers wished to grind them to the earth, and they would not submit. They would not sign the dirty rag they held out. Rather than do so, they would chop wood or sweep streets.

Mr. WINTZ said he was in a shop, this morning, where the employer had offered his hands a "keg of beer" if they would not strike. He considered the offer an outrage on their good sense. If the terms of the employers were subscribed to they would speedily reduce wages, and finally not offer enough for the men to starve on.

Mr. SOLOMON said that good workmen in other trades obtained from $4 to $5 a day. The most that good cigarmakers could obtain at the present rates was $3, or $18 a week, and if the average earnings of the craft were considered he felt sure that they did not amount to more than $12 to $14 a week. Street-sweepers did as well. There was no better paying business in the country than that of cigar manufacturing, and yet employers were incessantly trying to reduce wages. The speaker gave a history of the late strike, and urged firmness.

Mr. ABRAHAM SPOTTS said that the bosses were endeavoring to make serfs of the workmen. Their course had been brought on by three or four hundred "scabs." Otherwise they would not have had a foot to stand on. Country unions, the speaker remarked, were ready to receive any men who could not find employment here.

Mr. KUHNE gave notice that on Tuesday evening next there would be a mass meeting of the cigarmakers of this City and suburbs, at Tuaner's Hall, No. 27 Orchard-street. The meeting then adjourned. There was much enthusiasm during the entire proceedings.

Strike of the Coopers.

At an adjourned meeting of the "Grand Society of United Coopers," held on Friday evening, a resolution was adopted to order a strike on Monday next for "liquor work," for the old standard price, which has always been paid previous to last month, when the rates were reduced, business being very dull at that time, owing to the heavy revenue duties on whisky, which have now been greatly reduced; and as business at present is good, the coopers deem it no more than justice to their employers and to themselves to return to the standard fixed by the "Grand Society."

Workmen at the present rate of wages cannot earn more than $2 per day, while the great majority of coopers do not earn $10 per week on this kind of work, which any sensible person will acknowledge is very low wages for mechanics to earn at the present cost of living. The coopers of New-York do not expect to be obliged to strike for the advance, as several employers are willing to pay the old rates, having expressed themselves to this effect in the hearing of their employes.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—LEWIS BOLAND was arrested yesterday on the charge of seduction, preferred against him by MARGARET CHURCHILL, who complains that the offence was committed under promise of marriage, she being a domestic in the house No. 37 St. Felix-street, at the time. The testimony in the case, as given by MARGARET, was so regular and unbroken, that the accused waived examination, and was held for trial by Justice BUCKLEY, his bail being $2,000.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.
We know these bonds are a first-class security, and we sell them on their own merits. This road is now finished to Sacramento City. The net receipts are equal to more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.
TURNER BROS., Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868, for the sale of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.
By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by
SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—100 SHARES OF STOCK IN woolen mill property, situated within two hours of New-York. Par value, $100 per share. For particulars, inquire of C. B. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,331 34.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.
Nov. 12, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
BEFORE REMOVING TO THEIR NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN RICH DRESS SILKS, SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, LACES, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, &c., &c., AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,) Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY, beg to call particular attention to several specialties in

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of REAL ABERDEEN SILK AND WOOL WINCEY, DOUBLE WIDTH, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1 25. Also, a line of 27-inch

POPLINS,

At 37½ cents, reduced from 75 cents.

RETIRING FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS., about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer **GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,** IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK **BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,** as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF ABOVE GOODS EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY. BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING, AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE they far surpass anything yet produced.

Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Have opened their new store in UNION-SQUARE, (Three doors west of Broadway,) with a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they offer at AS LOW PRICES AS ANY IN THE CITY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO., NO. 84 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV., Have opened a large assortment of the last Paris Novelties in Silks, Material for Walking Dresses, Bonnets, Round Hats, Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Head-dresses, &c., &c. N. B.—Dresses made to order in the latest Paris styles.

LACE CURTAINS

A SPECIALTY. I. E. WALRAVEN, IMPORTER OF LINEN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., New-York.

FREDERICK LOESER.

NO. 277 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK HAS BEEN MATERIALLY REDUCED IN PRICE PREPARATORY TO THE REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE, WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE DURING NEXT WEEK, AND OF THE OPENING OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

RICH FRENCH FRINGES and TRIMMINGS far below cost of IMPORTATION.

Choice novelties in Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries. Linen-back Satins from $2 25 up to $3 per yard. MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES.

Ladies' Merino Vests at $1 each. English Hose reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents per pair.

A beautiful assortment of Gloves in all fabrics and shades.

A TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN DRY GOODS AT FOSTER & WELSH'S. ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP MAKES IT NECESSARY FOR US TO SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK IMMEDIATELY, AND WE PROPOSE TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF SOME CHEAP GOODS BEFORE WE CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

FAREWELL, FAREWELL, HIGH PRICES WE KNOW YOU NO MORE. WHAT WE SHALL SELL, AND HOW WE SHALL SELL IT.
YARD WIDE SHEETING 10c., WORTH 15c.
THE BEST SHEETING 12½c., WORTH 20c.
PRINTS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
$5 BLANKETS AT $3 60, $6 BLANKETS AT $4.
$8 BLANKETS AT $6, $12 BLANKETS AT $8.
CLOSING OUT FLANNELS BELOW COST.
WE SHALL CLOSE OUT OUR DRESS GOODS AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR. NOW IS THE TIME FOR CHEAP GOODS. YOU WILL NEVER HAVE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY LIKE THIS FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. THOSE WHO LIVE NEAR BY SHOULD COME EARLY, TO GIVE THE OTHERS A CHANCE. THIS SALE WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED AS FOSTER & WELSH'S CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS. 6TH-AV. STORE, NEAR 22D-ST., NEW-YORK CITY. NO. 113 FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN.

WET MUSLINS!! WET MUSLINS!! FOSTER BROTHERS WILL INCLUDE IN THEIR GREAT RETAIL SLAUGHTERING SALE OF DRY GOODS, TO-MORROW, 5,000 YARDS WET MUSLINS FOR 10c. AND 12½c., THAT ARE WELL WORTH FROM 18c. TO 20c. PER YARD. These Muslins are only slightly soiled, and are the same goods we are now selling in GOOD ORDER for 18c. N. B.—In order to keep retail merchants from buying them, we shall limit the quantity sold to not more than 30 yards to any one customer. ALSO, FROM AUCTION, PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, ALPACAS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, &c., at nearly half price. Bundles sent free of charge, to Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburg and surrounding country. FOSTER BROS., 8TH-AV., NEAR 19TH-ST., AND FOSTER BROS., NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER DURING THIS WEEK EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS contained in their establishment, prior to the opening of the new addition to their store, on Nov. 30. Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—A superior assortment, at prices highly satisfactory to the public. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF

PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS.

WE WILL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
GRAND-ST., cor. Chrystie-st.

M. A. DOUGLAS Has now open an elegant stock of COSTUMES, CLOAKS, LACES, LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., &c.

N. B.—We are CLOSING OUT our COSTUMES at VERY LOW PRICES.

Have just received a fresh stock of desirable DRESS GOODS and LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

No. 13 East 17th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE EMPRESS GLOD BELT. The very latest style of belts for ladies, a perfect gem, to be had at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, and at Mme. BONGRANDE'S, 14th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, in which they will keep the MOST COMPLETE STOCK to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT we are now prepared to supply CURTAINS AND FURNITURE in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, single man; understands the management and care of road horses; can give the best of references. Address E. C., at seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Protestant, a situation; no objection to any part of the country; has good City references. Address E. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the management of grapery and green-house, and fruit and vegetable gardening. Address J. M., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN A RETAIL hardware and house-furnishing goods store. Address, stating expectations and references, J. B., Station D.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A capable German or English girl; references required. Apply at No. 515 West 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York have recommended that THURSDAY, the 26th day of November instant, be set apart and observed by the people as a day of Thanksgiving.

I earnestly unite in these recommendations of the National and State Executives. Let all public and private business be suspended on that day in this City, and let the people everywhere, in their homes and in their churches, with hearts full of gratitude to Almighty God, the Giver of all good, render to Him praise and thanksgiving for all His mercies.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS: Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $20,000, in a cotton commission business, to take the place of one retiring. To one having first-class City references a favorable opportunity is offered. Business secure from ordinary risks, and profitable. Principals only may obtain full particulars by addressing COTTON, Box No. 106 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR one hundred shares Erie Railway Company stock, No. 74,620, dated 16th October, 1868, in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The public are cautioned against receiving the same. HOWES & MACY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CENTRAL MARKET, BROADWAY, 48th-st. and 7th-av., will be opened for business on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and every day and Saturday nights thereafter. Most of the stands being already taken, market-dealers desirous of obtaining the few remaining must apply at once.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 35 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ROOM AND BEDroom adjoining, in a private family, French or American, for a gentleman and his daughter, situated between 16th and 30th sts., west and sunny side; a family pleasantly located will find this a good opportunity; best reference given and required; from $30 to $40 per week will be given. Address JONES, Box No. 80 Times Office.

WANTED—SUNNY WINTER QUARTERS FOR a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, from Dec. 1; private table and northwest corner of street, in vicinity of Madison, Union or Stuyvesant squares preferred. Address, with terms, location, description of rooms, &c., J. F. D., Box No. 113 Times Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story hall rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTFUL rooms for married or single gentlemen, with superior board and privilege of parlors; house first-class, brown-stone; unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH superior board, a large front room, with small room adjoining, second floor, in a quiet family. References required.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located front rooms for a few desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; references required.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—To let, with board, a good-sized furnished front room, to one or two gentlemen; also a single hall room. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A room, without board, in Eighteenth or Twenty-first Ward, near 4th-av.; must have conveniences for fire. Address J. J. J., Box No. 106 Times Office.

TO LET—A THIRD STORY BACK ROOM, FURnished, with closet, &c. Also, a hall bedroom. The house warmed by furnace. Inquire at No. 109 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want good furnished rooms in a private family in exchange for French and music lessons; best references. Address J. R. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE, WITH OR without board, at No. 27 West 25th-st., near St. James' Hotel.

TWO GOOD-SIZED, AIRY AND PLEASant bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 84 4th-av.

ON 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to H. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA........Nov 21 | CALEDONIA........Dec. 12
COLUMBIA........Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA........Dec. 19
IOWA........Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA........Dec 26

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY, Dec. 12
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 25. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. The well known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MACDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the
SANTIAGO DE CUBA........Nov. 28
RAPIDAN follows........Dec. 5
BIENVILLE follows........Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows........Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer, sailing on TUESDAY, Nov. 24 at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 23d inst., at Pier No. 42 North River. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, and FLORIDA on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State, by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT, GOOD NEWS FOR all. The never-failing and celebrated Mrs. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest business and medical clairvoyant known. Born with a natural gift. Reveals past, present and future, and all the events through life, and your thoughts as you enter the room; shows you a correct likeness of your future husband, and tells his name; brings together those long separated; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; $5,000 reward for any one who can equal her in her profession or skill; it is tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her; she succeeds when all others fail. N. B.—Ladies, remember; the only independent clairvoyant in America. Fee, 50 cents to $1. No. 204 West 28th-st., below 7th-av. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE 7 YEARS old, perfectly sound without a fault; particularly suitable for a City express-wagon or Truck. Price, $150. Also a Sorrel Bay Poney, (Canadian,) stylish and good driver; suitable for a phaeton; perfectly quiet; can be driven by a lady; would make a fine saddle poney for a young gentleman. Price, $175. Can be seen at BENNETT & DAVIDSON'S, opposite the county buildings, Flatbush, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND TRUCKS, harness, &c., and plenty of work; everything in good order and complete; must be sold immediately. Call on the carman, corner of Prince and Wooster sts. J. MYERHAVER.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD DRAUGHT horses. To be seen at JACKSON & CO.'S stables, No. 533 and 535 West 21st-st.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, 86th-st., Madison-av., a good bay horse, ten hands high, and eight goats, on Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF 500 LOTS,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK, ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

AT 12 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, ON THE PREMISES.

The magnificent property at HOMESTEAD STATION, known as the homestead of the Hon. Judge Sturges, two miles from Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and only ten minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The New-York and Paterson Plankroad runs through the property, and the New-York and Hackensack Turnpike passes within a few yards. This is the only large plot now for sale in this locality, and is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur of prospect and excellence of soil. The above property is on a line with 40th-st., New-York. For maps and free passes apply to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises:

The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 500 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c., The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 24 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, MORNINGSIDE PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

9TH-AV.—Six full lots on the east side of 9th-av., commencing at the northeast corner of 117th-st. and facing Morningside Park.

117TH-ST.—One lot on the north side of 117th-st., immediately in the rear of the above lots.

117TH-ST.—Four lots on the south side of 117th-st., beginning 100 feet east of 9th-av., each 25x½ block.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE Exchange Salesroom: VALUABLE 3D-AV. CORNER FOR SALE.

3D-AV.—Premises northwest corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.; size 25x112, with alleyway.

BUILDING LOT ON MADISON-AV.

MADISON-AV.—Valuable lot on Madison-av., 76 7½ feet north of 80th-st.; size 25.6½x100. $7,000 can remain on mortgage for four years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 53 feet 3 inches on Broadway, and 80 feet 9 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.

WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.

BROAD-ST., No. 24—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.

WALL-ST., No. 82—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.
Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, SPLENDID HOUSES AND VILLA SITES, AT IRVINGTON PARK, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. THAT CHOICE PROPERTY AT IRVING PARK, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., known as Prospect Hill, consisting of two elegant houses, (Italian villas,) 36x36, with two acres each of choice land; houses finished in black walnut, and complete with the modern improvements. Also, 10 superb building sites, from one-half to one acre each. The whole property commands a view of 25 miles on the Hudson; is only one mile from the depot and steamboat landing, surrounded by elegant residences and the most refined society in the State; churches, schools, stores, &c., abound.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, ELEGANT ¾ CLARENCE SILK-LINED, TOP-WAGON, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c., The property of K. Couillard, Esq., to be sold at auction at his stable, NO. 21 WEST 44TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., viz., an elegant span of dark bays, 15¾ hands, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and only eight years old; both fine saddle horses, and of extraordinary style and action; were purchased in Vermont by Mr. Couillard; an elegant silk-lined ¾ Clarence, built by Tomlinson & Demarest; equal to new; a fine top-wagon, with pole and shafts, built by Dan. Dusenbery; double and single harness, blankets, robes, &c., &c. The above will be on exhibition at the stable on Monday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock. Parties desiring really fine horses would do well to examine them.

LARGE ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—We will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of James Cromwell, deceased, two miles from Monroe Station on Erie Railway, the farm of said deceased, containing 413 acres of land, most of which is well fenced, underdrained and highly productive; it is well adapted to the milk business, and has 75 cows, with other stock, now upon it; terms at sale.

JOHN CROMWELL, J. T. CROMWELL, WM. A. SEAMAN, } Executors.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, 70,000 TONS OF COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during December, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN-ST. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two valuable lots and buildings Nos. 116 and 118 Franklin-st., between Church-st and West Broadway. Lots each 20x50 feet. Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

FORT WADSWORTH, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. H., Nov. 11, 1868.

Proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 25, 1868, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh meats as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts, mutton chops, &c.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st of December, 1868, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 25, 1868, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed J. W. MACMURRAY, First Lieut. First Artillery, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. C. S.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—Ladies about to require nursing, who have not the convenience at home, can have pleasant and well furnished rooms, superior board, nursing and medical attendance previous to and during confinement, at the residence of DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR........MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, Nov. 23,
Mozart's Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI.
With the following great cast:
Donna Anna........Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Donna Elvira........Mme. ROTTER
Zerlina........Mlle. LOUISE DURAND
(Her first appearance.)
Don Octavio........Signor BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni........Signor ORLANDINI
Masetto........Signor DUBREUL
Commandatore........Signor BARILI
GIORGIO RONCONI IN HIS GREAT PART OF LEPORELLO.
Conductor........MAX MARETZEK
TUESDAY, Nov. 24—FRA DIAVOLO.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THURSDAY, GRAND THANKSGIVING NIGHT, ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director
TUESDAY, NOV. 24, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
MLLE. TOSTEE,
AND MR. BATEMAN'S ORIGINAL COMPANY, IN OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE, IN 4 ACTS, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Reserved seats, $1 50. Now for sale at Box Office.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AT 7¾.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Sole Lessee and Director........J. GRAU
SIXTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1 o'clock, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Gueretti, Bagard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.
After 9¾ o'clock, general admission half price.

IRVING HALL.
SUNDAY, Nov. 22, At 8 P. M.
IGNATZ POLLAK'S GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
HERMANN HENDRICHS, The Great German Tragedian.
Mme. GAZZANIGA,
Mme. CAMILLA URSO,
Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN,
Messrs. ALBITIS and COLBY.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
The exhibition of J. Van Lerin's FINE PAINTING OF ESMERALDA will be closed till TUESDAY MORNING, 24th inst., in order to facilitate the work of the Chromo Lithograph now in process of execution by Messrs. Fabronius, Gurney & Son.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR. On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y. NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
BARBE-BLEUE AT 8.
H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
BARBE-BLEUE.
HOUSES CROWDED EVERY EVENING to witness THE MOST SUPERBLY-MOUNTED OPERA BOUFFE ever produced in Europe or America.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, Offenbach's masterpiece, BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC, in their great creations of Boulotte and Barbe-Bleue.
All the unequaled artists in THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
MLLE. DE ROSA AND THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AT 1 O'CLOCK, GRAND BARBE-BLEUE MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 26,
AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.
MLLE. TOSTEE......as the......GRAND DUCHESS
MATINEE PRICES, (to all parts of the house, excepting boxes,) ONE DOLLAR.
Seats now secured at box office, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS, WHICH WILL CLOSE FOR THE SEASON SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 28.
THREE PERFORMANCES THANKSGIVING DAY. MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 8 P. M.
DAILY MATINEES ALL THE WEEK. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS, GREATEST RIDER IN THE PROFESSION, MOST DARING, PRECISE AND EXPERT, WHO THROWS SOMERSAULTS ON A BARE-BACK HORSE, LEAPS WITH SPARKLING VIM THROUGH BARRIERS OF BALLOONS, AND CARRIES CLARENCE ON HIS HEAD.
LA PETITE ELISE, THE LITTLE GEM OF THE CIRCLE.
HERR HOLTUM, THE "MAN OF MIGHT."
The Unapproachable Quartette of Acrobats, THE FOUR DENZER BROTHERS.
THREE GOOD CLOWNS, PARKER, SO PLEASING, WHITTAKER, SO WITTY, LONG, SO LUDICROUS.
SHERWOOD, AS JENKINS, "WILL ANNOY WATERMAN."
MISS JENNIE WATSON, *Who is as gifted as she is beautiful.*
All those leading performers who have made the EUROPEAN CIRCUS "QUOTED FOR SUPERIORITY."
REMEMBER, THREE PERFORMANCES THANKSGIVING DAY. MORNING, AFTERNOON and NIGHT.
MATINEES EVERY DAY at 2½. PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Commencing at 2½, at each of which, as well as EVERY NIGHT, at 8, will be presented the CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE, produced with new and elegant costumes, &c., entitled
CINDERELLA; } OR, THE
CINDERELLA; } LITTLE
CINDERELLA; } GLASS
CINDERELLA; } SLIPPER.
nightly received by overflowing audiences with every demonstration of ADMIRATION AND DELIGHT, and in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC FEATS, introducing THE GREAT MELVILLE, MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, MR. ROBERT STICKNEY. ALL BAREBACK RIDERS WITHOUT EQUALS IN ANY COUNTRY, together with all the principal artists of the INCOMPARABLE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE, the whole forming THE MOST BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF NOVEL AND STRIKING ATTRACTIONS ever included in one entertainment.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT 2.
GRAND MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES ON popular topics will be delivered before the Young People's Christian Association of the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church by eminent clergymen of this City. First lecture MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., subject—*Wooing and Wedlock.* Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the door, and by members of the Association.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—KINGSTON, N. Y., ELEGANT country seat, 12 acres in grass and fruit, one-quarter of a mile from village. Price $15,000. Must be sold. Also one of the finest country seats on Long Island; 60 acres, and elegant residence; academy, churches, depot, &c., close by; $30,000. Either will be exchanged for Brooklyn property. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 337 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEWARK, N. J.—116 building lots and plots, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 21 acres; price $20,000. Particulars sent by F. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 56th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very complete	$56,000
West 56th-st., 4-story brown-stone	50,000
West 52d-st., 4-story brown-stone	42,000
West 51st-st., 4-story brown-stone	45,000
West 52d-st., 4-story brown-stone	26,500
West 53d-st., 3-story brown-stone	25,000
West 53d-st., 3-story brown-stone	23,000
West 28th-st., 4-story brown-stone	40,000
West 35th-st., 3-story brown-stone	32,500
West 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	18,000
West 27th-st., 3-story brick	18,000
West 26th-st., 3-story brick	16,800
West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, north side	21,000
East 15th-st., 4-story brick	35,000
East 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	14,000
East 44th-st., 3-story brown-stone	17,000
East 44th-st., 3-story brown-stone	21,000
Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone, complete	60,000
Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone	41,000
Lexington-av., 3-story brown-stone	27,500

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE VERY valuable property known as Girard House, situated on the northeasterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 125 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st. This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as a hotel or for other purposes. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, beautifully frescoed throughout; $40,000; possession. Also, fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on 38th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 52d sts.; $28,000 to $65,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, sub-cellar, water and gas; immediate possession. No. 289 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x98.11; south side 133d-st., 250 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 556 6TH-AV.

TO LET—ON HUDSON CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., a fine house containing nine rooms, marble mantels, water, water-closet, &c.; in the finest locality; four and a half lots of ground; beautiful view; twenty minutes from New-York by two lines of horse-cars; possession immediately; rent low. Apply to JNO. H. PLATT, Real Estate Agent, Hudson City, or A. H. LORTON, No. 37 6th-av., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......... 3 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families. Circulars at either academy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.—MR. TRENOR'S classes are now open, and new classes formed every week, at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Call or send for circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
"Humptius in muro, sedebat Dumptius alto, Humptius e muro, Dumptius heu cecidit."
H. D.'S FORTIETH AND FESTIVAL WEEK.
283d to 291st performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime,
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
The Inimitable American Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun. | There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
MATINEES, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. | THANKSGIVING GALA MATINEE and NIGHT. | MATINEES, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.
TWO PERFORMANCES THANKSGIVING DAY. MATINEE AT 1½ AND NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. Lester Wallack
FIFTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS, THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
EVERY EVENING.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, BENEFIT OF J. K. MORTIMER, The original SNORKEY, in UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL. MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS will make her debut on the dramatic stage as ROSALIND; Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON as JAQUES, thus associating again, and probably for the last time in this existence, the famous names of SIDDONS AND KEMBLE!!

BOWERY THEATRE.
Now ready, Joseph Foster's New Sensation Drama of NED SCARLET, THE TERROR OF LONDON. New scenery, 36 tableaux. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, 2 Grand Performances.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music
14th-st. A. A. 14th-st.
14th-st. L L 14th-st.
14th-st. U Crowded houses. U 14th-st.
14th-st. B B 14th-st.
14th-st. M Unabated success. M 14th-st.
14th-st. A A 14th-st.
14th-st. N Les Miserables, Old Times Rocks, N 14th-st.
M M
O Taming a Butterfly, Capt. Jinks, O
S S
Eugene, Unsworth, Seymour, Horn,
S S
O Dan Bryant, Dan Bryant, O
M
14th-st. N MATINEE, SATURDAY, N 14th-st.
14th-st. A A 14th-st.
14th-st. M November the 28th, at M 14th-st.
14th-st. B B 14th-st.
14th-st. U 2 o'clock. U 14th-st.
14th-st. L L 14th-st.
14th-st. A. A. 14th-st.
BRYANT'S, SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA, BRYANT'S.
MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will give, during the coming season, as heretofore, FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES, (GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL, the FIRST to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a Reserved Seat........SIX DOLLARS
SINGLE TICKETS, including reserved seat........TWO DOLLARS
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES
Can be had at the following places: At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 723 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway.

FUN! GREAT FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Admission........25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cts.; reserved seats 50 cts.; children under 10 years to reserved seats 25 cts.

ALL NEW-YORK WILL GO TO SEE GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
ON SUNDAY, NOV. 22, THE LAST TWO POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON AT 3½; EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CONDUCTOR........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THE WINTER CONCERTS Will commence immediately after the completion of the extensive alterations now in progress for the Winter season.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, will open TUESDAY, Nov. 24. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS," Now on exhibition at PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY, No. 661 Broadway. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ANOTHER NEW NUMBER OF NICK NAX out! Every species of fun! Only ten cents!

MUSICAL.

BOHEMIAN GIRL—FOR PIANO-FORTE, 15 cents.—Now ready, BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications—complete Operas, Oratorios and large collections of vocal and piano-forte music in books, 50 cents each. The cheapest and most extensive catalogue of modern music in the world. Catalogues free; also BOOSEY'S catalogue of their newest publications, in full sheet or music form. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

MELODEONS, PARLOR, CHURCH AND cabinet organs at reduced prices for cash, during this week, at WATERS' No. 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 23. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY. MISS C. E. FERRIS. No. 302 West 34th-st. New term opens MONDAY, Nov. 23.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding school for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will form cheap classes, afternoon and evening. Book-keeping, $10; regular price, $30; writing, $5; regular price, $15.

A PARISIAN ACTOR (LATE OF A PARIS theatre) will give private lessons of French at his or pupil's residence. Address C. B., Box No. 114 Times Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,314 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

W. B. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HERRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 49 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and French fluently, and is a teacher of music and drawing, desires a position as governess or companion in a good family. Address No. 41 East 22d-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOARDING school near the City; an experienced gentleman for mathematics and English branches, unmarried. Address TEACHER, Box No. 191 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF much experience wishes a few pupils in Belles Lettres, Mathematics, &c.; also music. Address S. T., Box No. 116, Times Office.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

The English Sparrows in Our Parks—The Union-square Delegation.

No person who has noticed the wonderfully rapid increase in the number of the sparrows which were imported from England a year or so ago, and who is also cognizant of the amount and extent of the noble work performed by the little brown-coated insect-destroyers, but will be also interested in learning something more about these tiny-winged missionaries. No one who has sojourned for a Summer in New-York or Brooklyn in the years more recently gone by, but has been more or less of a victim, according to the quality of his nervous constitution, to the intolerable plague of numberless myriads of that most disgusting shiver-producing, cold-chills-down-your-back-generating, filthy and noisome of all crawling things, the "inch worm." Though this pest is known in some other towns the citizens there only see him as a scout, a skirmisher, an occasional visitor, who comes merely on pioneer duty—the main armies of his entomological comrades are reserved for Gotham and its sister cities. Gardeners and park keepers could always invent names enough for him—they called him the "inch worm," the "measuring worm," the "canker worm," the "leaf worm," the "six-legged hunchback worm," and gave him a score of other names. They knew all about his family; about his parentage; about his birth, growth and development, from the egg to the white-winged mother moth again; but they couldn't contrive to effectually kill him. Tar, turpentine, petroleum, in all its many shapes, to say nothing of a hundred other nasty chemicals, all failed; the objectionable eggs seemed to be indestructible. When the careful gardener sometimes fondly fancied that his diggings about the tree-roots, his hot water scaldings, his benzine drenchings, and his other high-flavored red-hot proceedings, had destroyed the larvæ, and thus done for the plague, it was all in vain, for lo! the early days of the warm June disclosed the worm family in greater numbers than ever before; there they were devouring every tender leaf, stripping every delicate twig, and then spinning down into the disgusted face of all passers-by, and making them crawl and cringe, and sometimes swear thereat and thereby. Of course, in addition to all the means for persuading the crawling wretch to leave the land, birds were suggested, and were tried. It did not take long, however, to find out that however partial the robins and bluebirds, and other and larger, and still other and smaller birds might be to cherries and berries and various fruits, and however willing they might be to take a fat maggot or a plump worm or an obese moth at dessert, neither the maggot, the worm nor the moth were even in the most distant degree related to the dreaded "inch worm." In fact, this little crawler did not figure even as "cold boiled veal" in the ornithological bill of fare—to be eaten when nothing else could be procured. No! the indigenous feathered ones of our starred and spangled land would have naught to do with the unpleasant worms who humped themselves continually into a Grecian bend. In fact, any inch worm can whip a full-grown robin in a minute, and frighten a bluebird into quick consumption in half the time. It was only when a robin was found dead of absolute starvation, with hundreds of the fattest of all fat inch worms gleefully swinging about his head, crawling over his inanimate body, and even some of the younger and more playful ones venturing into the very mouth of the self-respecting bird who had died of hunger rather than eat them, that the gardeners were convinced that American birds will not eat inch worms.

Then some philanthropist announced that the common brown sparrow of England is an open, industrious, tireless and unrelenting foe of the inch pest; and also that the said sparrow is not content with simply slaying the detested wretch, but is so far cannibalic in his nature, that nothing short of absolutely devouring his enemy will at once sate his vengeance and satisfy his appetite.

Sparrows were sent for, and many were brought to this land of freedom, &c., &c. Philanthropists, arboriculturists, park-keepers and speculators, pure and simple, were all engaged in the new trade.

Many sparrows were placed in the Central Park, as well as in various other public squares of the City, and also in one or more of the grand cemeteries. So perverse, however, is the nature of the little brown rascal, that, rather than stay where he is put, he will emigrate and domicile himself, in many cases, in quarters not half so good as those especially provided for him. Thus, many of the pairs placed in Central Park at once strayed away, nested, and proceeded to rear families in private gardens near by, and in sundry other parks and squares, and under the eaves and cornices of brown-stone mansions, until those private and aristocratic quarters being, for the most part used up, the descendants of the original immigrants have at last condescended to abide in the places originally set apart for their homes. Consequently the "Central," the great pride park of New-York, (which should be called anything but the "Central,") has many flocks of sparrows, while, from other parks, the swarming broods of each season have so overflowed that now there is scarcely a prominent public ground in either New-York or Brooklyn that cannot boast its nucleus of a future colony, while the private gardens that are filled with the welcome strangers are, to use a new, original and unhackneyed expression, "too numerous to mention."

The little story of the brood in Union-square, which is looked after by the officer in charge of the grounds, Policeman JOHN I. SHAW, as carefully as though he felt a truly parental interest in each and every bird, will perhaps give the reader a better idea of the ways, manners and habits of these tiny benefactors of the American public than could any elaborate and over-scientific entire volume.

To begin: The birds have, since their advent, done their work. They have, so far as their scanty numbers and consequently limited opportunities have enabled them, whipped out the inch worm. This astounding fact, that they, of all public servants of this City, have fulfilled their contract, makes their history not only interesting, but unique.

In the afternoon of the 4th of April, 1866, ten weary English sparrows, evidently tired out from a long flight in search of something they had not before discovered, came into Union-square, Fourteenth-street and Broadway. Their pretty appearance testified their youth; their sharp scoldings and sharper peckings and clawings showed conclusively that they were conjugally mated, while their determined air convinced all beholders that they had come to stay, and that they would search no further for homes and hearths suited to their minds. They brought no characters from their last places, but it was soon found that they came either from Stuyvesant-square or from a private house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Immediately on their arrival the fine gentlemen birds proclaimed war, and at once went to fighting in the most business-like manner with two pairs of wrens, who owned a mansion a little wooden house in a tree, in which they had lived in peace for a year. The fight was short, sharp and decisive, and it didn't take anything like all Summer to fight it out on that line. In fourteen minutes by a respectable watch the wrens were not only whipped, but were turned out of house and home, and the ten invaders had taken possession of their hearths.

The sparrows made themselves perfectly at home. Two pairs nested at once, after a brief courtship, and in five weeks *nine* young sparrows were born. At the end of the season it was found that these five pairs of birds had so increased that before the first frost there were, by actual count, seventy-six sparrows, including the original progenitors of the flock.

A pair of healthy sparrows will, it has been ascertained, rear five broods in a season, each young new-born family averaging at least four individuals; the hen lays from three to six eggs, and, barring accidents, by which a nest may be thrown down, (as by high winds, &c.,) ninety-nine in one hundred of the eggs will hatch.

In the Fall of 1867, the 75 birds of Union Park had increased to over 600. The first brood that was hatched this year (1868) was on the 19th of April; they were all healthy, promising children, but were ushered "too soon into this breathing world"—they all died of cold. As soon as the parent birds discovered the scurvy trick Jack Frost had served them, they, discarding all sentimentality, at once pitched the cold corpuses of their dead babies out of the tree upon the "cold, cold ground," and proceeded to make the nest comfortable for the next installment of the season's young ones. In due time these came to hand, and this same enterprising parent couple afterward hatched four more broods, numbering twenty-one birds, before the 28th of August, in the same year, which is this present one, A. D. 1868.

Officer SHAW has now under his care a nice little family of sparrows, more than 1,500 in number, to take care of through the Winter, all of them being the direct descendants of the five pairs of forlorn but plucky birds who came to abide with him two years and a half ago. In the Spring of 1866 there was in Union-square but a single bird-house. In the Summer of 1866 one hundred more were put up by subscription, and last year seventy more, of uniform size, were added, besides several others of special beauty and elegance, erected by gentlemen who chose to testify in this manner their love for their little friends. Most of these houses accommodate two pairs each of sparrows, though the more pretentious establishments are arranged to afford rooms for many more. One of these last-named houses bears the name of the "Sparrows' Hotel," another is the "Sparrows' Pavilion," while still a third boasts the sweeter title of the "Sparrows' Home." These three miniature palaces are the gift of a well-known physician of New-York, and have been painted and otherwise adorned by the busy hands of his little daughters, and as one of them bears, in tiny letters, the name of "LAURA," while on the other the close observer can distinguish the word "BLANCHE," it may be fair to presume that these names are the property of the girl house-*builders* rather than of the bird house-*holders*. The "Hotel" has eight rooms, the "Home" five rooms, while the more ambitious "Pavilion" boasts fifty apartments, a single pair of feathered guests being domiciled in each room—board bills payable daily in advance; musical notes only received. There are now about 180 bird-houses in Union-square, and there is also, besides the others already mentioned, a rustic thatched cottage, giving a home to thirty-six pairs.

These little chaps, the sparrows, are exceedingly pugnacious, not only driving away birds of different species, but not permitting strange sparrows to take up their abode there; the first Union-square bird that espies a stranger at once calls his indignant comrades, and in a moment they attack and expel the intruders with the greatest fury, and then, having driven them forth, the victorious Union-squareites assemble on two or three adjoining trees, recount in triumphant verse to each other their several deeds of daring against the common enemy, and then all burst into a grand chorus together, and end the conference in a regular jubilee.

In the pairing time they also have earnest and determined fights with each other. Not unfrequently a little female coquette in her "first season" out, fully conscious of her own beauty, will find herself the adored object of half a dozen gentlemen sparrows, who ought to know better, but who of course don't, and who, equally of course, pitch into each other, with the greatest fury, until one happy and athletic aspirant floors and flaxes all the balance; whereupon the coquettish little maid turns up her disgusted nose at the beaten swains, puts her arm in that of the conquering hero, and they seek the nearest available shop and buy a marriage license.

But these young married couples have not houses enough in this particular Park, even now, and contributions are still solicited for other "hotels" of greater dimensions. Last Winter several pairs of birds had no good shelter all Winter, as the other selfish little housekeepers absolutely refused to take boarders,—in fact, a well-housed couple will see with the greatest complacency a neighbor family freeze to death before offering the smallest corner of their own snug nest.

The nest inside the box or house, is made of fine hair, cotton, grass and feathers, laid on a foundation of coarser material, such as twigs and straw. In the Summer the sparrows devour the inch worm, and also the heads of the dreaded yellow caterpillar, the scourge of gardens in certain localities; they also eat grasshoppers, earth worms and other grubs worms and insects. In the inclement season the keeper of the Park feeds them with cracked rice, of which the Union-square birds last Winter devoured two barrels, or more than four hundred weight, which cost $4 per hundred. The many children who visit the parks are, almost invariably, kind to the birds, and have fed them so often that the little songsters have become well acquainted and almost fearless. They are very fond of bathing and spattering about in the water. The thoughtful care of Officer SHAW has provided for them accommodations in the shape of short pieces of plank securely anchored at an easy angle in the basin of the fountain, so that the little fellows have no trouble in gaining access to the water at all times. A curious spectator counted 126 taking their fluttering baths from these boards in ten minutes, one hot afternoon last August.

Though Mr. Sparrow will not live in peace with any member of his own family to whom he has not been regularly and properly introduced, he seems to have no objection to the common little "chipping-bird," which is the only other fowl, big or little, that dares to venture into the Union-square. Probably the very defencelessness of poor little "chippy" challenges the pity and excites the magnanimity of the sparrow, for he permits his humble cousin to dwell near him without molestation.

Not so, however, with birds of a more pretentious stripe. Little Monsieur Sparrow has pluck enough to attack the golden eagle himself, should that emblematic gentleman excite the sparrow's wrath. One bright day last July a large red parrot escaped from his cage and came straightway into Union-square; in an instant he was observed; in a minute the news was transmitted to sparrow headquarters by the vigilant scout; in two other minutes the word was passed for a general muster of the forces, and in three minutes more the blood-red intruder was attacked by the combined cohorts of the entire sparrow army. He was driven from tree to tree, and soon took refuge on a telegraph pole outside the park; from there he was driven to the lofty flag-staff of Dr. CHEEVER's church, and even from that elevated perch the chattering sparrows hunted him in ignominious disgrace. They then went home and had a "jollification."

Every evening at about an hour before sunset the thankful sparrows give a grand concert for the benefit of all concerned. They think much of the hack-drivers, who have their stands about the square, for from under the noses of the hack horses the little "brownies" pick up every day a generous dinner of the scattered oats spilled by the clumsy quadrupeds.

Many of these little birds were imported this year from England, but their rapid increase will render this trade unnecessary in the future. Their excessive pugnacity renders it difficult to manage them when caged in large lots. One enterprising Bostonian started from England with 2,500 in half a dozen large cages; when he reached home he had but forty. The strong had killed all the weak.

The little creatures have so far nobly fulfilled their mission, and the dreaded "inch worm" is rapidly disappearing from New-York. The young birds, when newly-hatched, leave one park for another until they find a home to suit their fastidious fancy. In another year or two there will probably be not a public park or private garden without its full complement of sparrows.

Let them come—the more the merrier. We have no information as to whether our insectivorous guest will devour the "rose-bug," but we hope so. If he can and will rid Green-Wood Cemetery and our parks of this pest also, the measure of his usefulness will be running over, and he shall have our genuine gratitude for evermore. We shall then at once claim him as a thoroughly naturalized citizen. If he chooses to dabble in politics, he shall vote unchallenged as *early* as he can wake up the inspectors of election, and as *often* as he will swear in his tiny ballot. At all events, he shall be provided at our expense, rent free for all the year, with a house, elegant in externals, and, as to internals, furnished to his liking, so nearly as we know it—and he shall have full, overflowing rations of food, the most delicate and savory that we can choose, for all those months wherein he cannot provide for himself a bill of fare more to his taste than anything that we know how to offer.

Railroad Winter Arrangements.

The Winter arrangement of running the trains on the Harlem Railroad will go into effect to-morrow. According to the new time table the trains will leave the depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, as follows: 6:30 A. M., for Williams' Bridge and all way stations; 8:15 A. M., Chatham Corners and all way stations; 10 A. M., for Albany and principal way stations; 10:15 A. M., for White Plains and all way stations; 2:30 P. M., White Plains and all way stations; 3:50 P. M., West Mount Vernon and station to Pauldings; 4 P. M., for Williams' Bridge and all way stations; 4:35 P. M., for Albany and principal way stations; 5 P. M., for White Plains and all way stations; 6 P. M., White Plains and all way stations; 6:40 P. M., White Plains and all way stations; 9:30 A. M., Williams' Bridge and all way stations. The Wednesday night theatre train will run as usual.

YACHTING.

Proposed International Race—Challenge to the New-York Yacht Club.

The late yacht race, in which the schooner *Sappho* competed against several well-known English yachts, and which resulted in the defeat of the American yacht, has given rise to considerable discussion as to the respective merits of English and American yachts. Mr. ASHBURY, the owner of the *Cambria*, the winner of the race in which the *Sappho* competed, and one of the most prominent patrons of yachting in England, has interested himself considerably in arranging an international race, in order to decide the respective merits of the yachts of both countries. In the early part of the year Mr. ASHBURY proposed to one of the leading English yacht clubs to send an invitation to New-York for two or three vessels to come over in time for the races at Cowes and Ryde this year, and then for several of the leading English yachts to sail them back, and, as a special inducement, offered to subscribe £500 toward a purse to be presented to the owner of the winning yacht. It appears that this arrangement fell through, as the owners of the principal vessels in England generally leave off yachting, after the Isle of Wight races, for grouse and partridge shooting, which commences about that time. English yachts have been brought to a great state of perfection of late, and their owners are evidently very anxious to recover their lost laurels, which the *America* carried off in triumph in 1851. The following is an extract from Mr. ASHBURY's letter to the President of the New-York Yacht Club:

Before my yachting time your schooner *America* had the honor of winning the cup presented by Her Majesty to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and I am glad to believe that the New-York Yacht Clubs have in the most friendly and courteous manner offered the cup in question to be sailed for in New-York waters to any English yacht which will compete for it. It is an esteemed honor for any Englishman to win at any time the Queen's prize, but I venture to think none would be so much valued as the one so triumphantly taken away in 1851 by the *America*, and, subject to conditions which I hope will be deemed equitable and reasonable to all concerned, I now have the pleasure to ask you to kindly state to your Committee that I am disposed to challenge all America for the possession of the cup in question: Firstly, I propose that during or before the season of 1869 the New-York Yacht Club select their champion schooner, of a tonnage not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Thames measurement (188 tons) of the *Cambria*. Secondly, the vessel referred to I would desire to see arrive in England in ample time to take part in the matches of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde, for which races she will doubtless be permitted to enter, on time allowance and measurement as per rules of those clubs. These races take place early in August, six to eight or nine in number—round the island, (sixty miles,) the Victoria and Queen's courses, (also about sixty,) and probably a run to Cherbourg and back. The prizes would be the annual Queen's Cup presented to the Royal Yacht Squadron, two cups of £400 each from the towns of Cowes and Ryde, and several £150 and £50 cups; and I may add that if the yacht could arrive about a month earlier she would be in time for some of the best ocean races of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. At these races your representative vessel would meet all the best and fastest English and Scotch yachts. Among others: Schooners—Guinivere, Alarm, Cambria, Aline, Egeria, Gioriana, Albertine, Blue Bell, Pantomime, Gelert, &c.; yawls—Lufta and Julia; cutters—Oimara, Condor, Ficha, Arrow, &c., and would have a fair opportunity of testing her qualities during the height of the Isle of Wight yachting season, and with the temptation of many prizes highly valued and much sought after, but not for their mere intrinsic value. Thirdly—On or about Sept. 1, I would race your vessel from the Isle of Wight to New-York, for a cup or service of silver valued at £250; no time allowance, and no restrictions as to canvas or number of hands. Fourthly—I would then, at an early date, race said vessel round Long Island, on the Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement, and their time allowance; two races out of three over this course to decide as to the Championship, and the final possession of the *America's* Queen's Cup of 1851; if I lost, I would present the New-York Yacht Club, or the owner of the successful vessel, with a cup valued 100 guineas, or I would race any other schooner of about my tonnage over the same course on the said conditions, the competing vessel to have been previously pronounced by the New-York Yacht Club as the fastest vessel in America of her size and class, and providing the said vessel had not been built since the date of this communication, and was in all respects a sea-going vessel, and not a mere shell or racing machine. At your earliest convenience I shall be glad to hear from you or the club secretary on the subject. Meanwhile, believe me, yours truly,

JAMES ASHBURY.

P. S.—Please address your reply to No. 6 Eastern-terrace, Brighton.

The terms offered in this challenge of Mr. ASHBURY appear to be very fair, and will probably be acted upon by the New-York Yacht Club, who are equally anxious to have an international contest, where they can try the respective merits of the best yachts of each country.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Answer of August Belmont to the Complaint of Charles McIntosh.

Charles McIntosh vs. The Erie Railway Company, August Belmont and others.—The separate answer of AUGUST BELMONT, one of the defendants to the case in the above entitled action:—The defendant answering said complaint says that he has no knowledge nor information sufficient to form a belief as to wherein the plaintiff is an owner of stock of the Erie Railroad Company, or whether any stock thereof stands in his name on the transfer books of said Company, as is alleged in the second clause of the said complaint. And this defendant alleges, on information and belief, that the total number of shares of the stock of said Company outstanding is much greater than that alleged in said complaint. And this defendant further answering alleges that he has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief in respect to the short sales of stock of said Company in said complaint alleged to have been made, or as to the desires, devices or measures of the persons alleged to be interested in such short sales, but this defendant says he is not interested and has not been interested in any such short sales, and has no interest in depressing the market value of the stock of the Erie Railway Company, but is, on the contrary, interested to enhance the value thereof, and has no pecuniary interest in any litigation now pending or contemplated, except to secure the faithful management of said Company and preserve its property from the depredations of its present managers. That before the commencement of this action this defendant's firm of A. Belmont and Company brought an action in this Court against the Erie Railway Company and its directors for the protection of the interest of defendant's said firm as stockholders of said Company to the amount of 4,000 shares of such stock actually held and owned by them in good faith, and to restrain certain frauds and mismanagement on the part of JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, JR., and some of the other directors of said Company alleged in the complaint in said action, and also to restrain further illegal issues of stock of said Company, and to obtain the appointment of a receiver of funds and property of said Company for the protection of the stockholders thereof, and this defendant prays leave to refer to the complaint in said action for the purpose of showing the grounds thereof. That said action was commenced before the service upon him of the summons and complaint in this action, and then was and still is pending and is being presented in good faith for the protection of the interests of this defendant and firm as such stockholders. That this defendant or his firm had not, and have not, and have not had any other interest in the stock of said Company, except as such stockholders, and are not, and have not been, directly or indirectly, short of the stock of said Company, or had any interest or concern in any short sale of such stock. And this defendant, further answering on information and belief denies that the railroad of the Erie Railway Company is now well or effectually managed for the best interests of the stockholders or creditors thereof, and this defendant denies each and every allegation contained in the sixth clause of said complaint, so far as such allegations related to this defendant, and so far as they relate to the other defendants he has no knowledge thereof sufficient to form a belief; and this defendant denies the allegations in the seventh clause of said complaint, so far as they relate to the present directors and officers of said Company; and this defendant charges on information and belief that this action is brought collusively at the instigation or by procurement of the said JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., and other directors of the said Company, who are combining and confederated together to control the affairs of said Company, and to use the funds and properties thereof in their own private speculations, and that the object of said action is to defeat, impede and obstruct the legal remedies of the honest stockholders of said Company against such Directors, and to shelter them from the legal liabilities which they have incurred by their frauds and misconduct.

Wherefore this defendant prays that all orders made in this action be set aside, and that the complaint be discharged with costs.

RAPALLO & SPENCER,
Attorneys for defendant BELMONT.

AUGUST BELMONT'S AFFIDAVIT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1868.

City and County of New-York, ss.—AUGUST BELMONT, one of the defendants in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing answer and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief; and that as to these matters, he believes it to be true.

AUGUST BELMONT.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1868.
GEORGE H. STARR, Notary Public, New-York City.

SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE?

A Somewhat Mysterious Case—Inquest on the Body of Timothy Dunn.

Mention has twice been made in the TIMES that TIMOTHY DUNN had been found insensible and bleeding in his store at No. 2½ Morris-street, on Thursday evening, and that he died at the New-York Hospital on Friday. It was then supposed that deceased had committed suicide, though subsequent developments seem to indicate a homicide. Coroner KEENAN yesterday commenced an inquest on the remains of Mr. DUNN, at his late residence, No. 42½ Hamilton-street, when the following evidence was elicited:

Matthew English, residing at No. 89 Henry-street, testified: Deceased was my partner in the sale of syrups and cordials, at No. 2½ Morris-street; on Thursday morning I left him, about nine o'clock, in the store to serve my customers; he was about to clean some kegs for bitters when I went away; I returned at eleven o'clock, and found the store closed; I went away again and returned about a quarter past four o'clock; the store door was then partly open; my son was with me at the time; I went in, and saw deceased sitting about the centre of the room, near the stove, in a chair; his head was over the back of the chair resting against a partition; I supposed he was asleep, and dangled the end of a whip in front of his face and against his nose and ear; I then went to pick up a demijohn that was on the floor, when my son called my attention to the fact that Dunn was bleeding; I then saw the blood, and found the pistol lying on his lap; I at once called in Albert Bellero, and then went for a doctor; the pistol belonged to me; I kept it in a closet in the back part of the store; it has been loaded since last July; I have had no difficulty of any kind with deceased, either with reference to business or otherwise; deceased wanted to sell out his share of the business and go South; we were doing a middling business; I came back to the store to get some gum syrup; deceased was taken to the New-York Hospital, and died at five o'clock P. M.

John English, a son of the previous witness, corroberated his father's testimony.

Matilda Cohen, residing at No. 4 Morris-street, testified: My place adjoins those of deceased; at about two o'clock on Thursday, P. M., I heard a pistol shot, but cannot say where it came from; in about ten minutes I heard a second report, which was much louder than the first; at noon I saw a man rapping at the store door; there is a brick wall, I think, between my place and that of deceased; we are both on the ground floor; a woman told me of some trouble outside; I went outside and discovered that deceased had been shot.

Officer Patrick Follis, of the Broadway Squad, testified: While standing at the corner of Broadway and Morris-street Mr. English informed me that there was a man dying in his store; that he thought he had committed suicide; found deceased sitting on a chair, his head leaning back and resting on the partition; it was somewhat dark; procured a light and then saw a revolver lying on his thigh; his right hand was hanging down, and his left was resting on his breast; I examined his head, and found a wound on his right temple, and the hair apparently burned; English sent his son for a doctor, who advised his removal to the Hospital.

The inquest will be resumed to-day, and an effort to obtain further facts is now being made by the Police.

Incendiarism.

The following order was issued yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY, for the information and guidance of the Metropolitan Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 547.—In view of the large number of incendiary fires which have occurred within a few days past, you will impress upon the members of your command the necessity of exercising at all times, whether on or off duty, the most active vigilance to discover and arrest every person that may properly be suspected of setting on fire, or designing to set on fire, any building within the Metropolitan District.

Special attention must be applied to the effectual suppression of this great crime. You will, therefore, detail such number of the members of your command, in plain clothes, as you may deem proper, to patrol dangerous districts in your precinct for the purpose of securing the arrest of this class of criminals, and having them dealt with according to law.

J. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
JAS. LEONARD, Inspector.

Fatal Accident on Shipboard.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, DAVID POLLOCK, Chief Engineer on board the steamship *Gulf City*, now lying at Pier No. 20, East River, was caught in the machinery and was killed before he could be extricated. The deceased resided in Hoboken, and leaves a widow and several children. This steamship is the same that was in the way of the ferry-boat *Hamilton*, and the remote cause of that disaster. The remains of the deceased were taken charge of by the Second Ward Police for inquest.

Nominations for School Trustees.

The Democratic Union Conventions to nominate candidates for School Trustees were held last night in the various wards, and resulted as follows: Fourth Ward, Thomas White; Sixth Ward, Timothy Brennan; Seventh Ward, William Miles; Eighth Ward, Nathaniel P. West; Thirteenth Ward, Richard Evans; Fourteenth Ward, John Mulholland; Eighteenth Ward, Louis J. Kelly, long term; John Foster, short term; Twenty-first Ward, Michael Fay.

The meetings held in the other wards were adjourned without nominating.

Probable Homicide.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening, JOHN CARSON, of No. 508 West Thirty-eighth-street, quarreled with his wife REBECCA and beat her so terribly that she was supposed to have died soon after. She, however, revived subsequently, though she is not expected to live. The husband was arrested.

The Erie Railroad and the City Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your references, this morning, to the connection of certain City banks with the swindling transactions which have recently brought disgrace on Wall-street, tally with the general impressions except upon one point. Your statement is that one bank certified an Erie manager's check for eight millions—the truth being, as I understand, that, though the bank's certificate covered eight millions, as you say, a number of checks were used for the amount. The result was the same, and the responsibility assumed by the bank the same. As a matter of fact, however, the slight difference in detail may be worth noticing.

BROKER.

Nov. 21, 1868.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MADE TO REFUND.—A person representing the firm of Fox & Co., Room No. 12, No. 212 Broadway, was brought before the City Marshal yesterday, on complaint of five young men, who alleged that Fox & Co. had inserted in the daily papers advertisements to the effect that they could procure situations as clerks or porters for persons desiring such positions. A number of persons applied to Fox & Co., and were told that on depositing $3 each situations would be obtained for them at once. The money was deposited, but the situations were not procured. The representative of Fox & Co. was therefore brought before the City Marshal, who compelled him to refund the amounts received from the complainants. One of the parties stated that he had been referred by Fox & Co. to Mr. COONS, of No. 214 Centre-street, but on applying to that gentleman, he denied all knowledge of the firm of Fox & Co. The representative of Fox & Co. offered to prove that Mr. COONS had given them orders to supply him with help, but the City Marshal did not appear to think that the evidence was of importance.

ACCIDENTS.—THOMAS SMITH, of No. 27 Greenwich-street, fell into the East River at the foot of Thirty-second-street yesterday, and was rescued by some citizens, who removed him to Bellevue Hospital in an exhausted condition....Mrs. HESTER BRANARD, of No. 123 Christopher-street, was knocked down and run over by a coach driven by ALFRED CLARKSON, when she sustained dangerous injuries....CHARLES V. RODIN, aged 9 years and a deaf mute, was run over in One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, by the tender of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 38, which was proceeding through that street in answer to an alarm of fire at the Juvenile Asylum. The boy was taken home to the Deaf and Dumb Institute....HERMAN BENCHER, aged 29, of No. 235 Fifth-street, fell from a scaffold at the Park Bank, in Broadway, and sustained dangerous injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital ....WM. FARRELL, of No. 110 East Twenty-eighth-street, a one-armed man, was run over by a stage in front of St. Paul's Church, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....ANN ELIZA HOBBS, aged 57, of Hudson City, N. J., was run over by a Sixth-avenue car and had her foot severely injured. She was taken to the New-York Hospital....SUSAN GRAFT, aged 6 years, fell from a second-story window at No. 761 Third-avenue, when she sustained serious injuries about the head. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TAMMANY AND MOZART PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The Tammany primary elections were held in all the Wards of the City last evening. Delegates were chosen to the City Convention for the nomination of candidates for Mayor and Counsel to the Corporation, and to the various Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Assistant Aldermen, for Commissioner of Common Schools, and for School Trustees. The City Convention meets at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. The Mozart primaries met last evening also, and elected delegates to similar Conventions. The Mozart City Conventions meet at Mozart Hall to-morrow evening.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN YONKERS.—During yesterday forenoon, JOHN FORSYTH, aged 14 years, amused himself in throwing a cord across the main shaft of the machinery in ALEXANDER SMITH's carpet factory, in Elm-street, Yonkers, where he was employed. While thus engaged the cord caught, and was so rapidly wrapped around the shaft that he had an arm torn off, and his body severely injured. He is not expected to survive.

ARSON BY A CAT.—At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the apartments of DAVID MENDOZA, at No. 304 West Fortieth-street, caused by a cat upsetting a lamp. A damage of $50 was occasioned to the furniture, no insurance. The incendiary escaped.

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE LOST.—A discharge of HUGH WARD, late of Company D, Eighty-eighth New-York State Volunteers, has been lost. The finder is requested by Mr. WARD to leave it at this office.

SUDDEN DEATH.—LUCY CLAYTON, a native of Germany, aged 28, died suddenly last evening at her residence, No. 133 Crosby-street. The Coroners were notified of the event.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Police report that well-executed twos on the St. Nicholas National Bank of this City are in extensive circulation.

LADIES' FAIR AT TAMMANY HALL.—The ladies' fair, in aid of funds for the erection of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, which was inaugurated last Monday, has so far proved a great success. The hall has been most tastefully decorated, and the articles on sale at the various tables are not only useful and desirable, but comparatively cheap. The fair will be continued to Dec. 1, so that the charitable will have an opportunity to spend a pleasant evening and aid in a good work.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 3d inst., as JAMES HODGES, of No. 233 Seventh-avenue, was employed in unloading the ship *Nebraska*, at Pier No. 46 North River, he sustained severe internal injuries by a bale of cotton falling upon him. He lingered in great pain until yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital, when death ensued. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

SAW-MILL ACCIDENT.—ROBERT WILSON, aged 24, of No. 452 West Twenty-seventh-street, was yesterday caught in the machinery of C. P. HARTOUGH's saw-mill at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, where he was employed. He sustained severe injuries about the head and body, and was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HOW A PAINT SHOP WAS KEPT IN VARNISH.—MARTIN FOGARTY, an enterprising painter, who kept a paint store on Atlantic-avenue, appears to have had a very exceptionable way of furnishing himself with painting material, but especially with varnish. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer LAYTON, of the Forty-first Precinct, found FOGARTY secreted in the carriage factory of POST & Co., corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets, into which he had effected an entrance. He had a can of varnish in his hand when the officer caught him, and it is suspected by POST & Co. that he has visited their place in the same secret manner on previous occasions, as they have frequently missed paint and varnish before. The accused was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER BOLD DAYLIGHT THEFT.—About noon on Friday, two or three men went into the watchmaker's shop of Mr. R. TECKITZ, on the second floor of No. 21 Court-street, and asked to be shown some chains. They were told that such articles were not kept there, and went away. In a short time they returned, the proprietor being absent at the time, and a little boy having been left in charge of the shop. On this second visit, one of the party seized a watch of the value of $35 and fled, while another remained a little while to keep the boy in conversation. All the party escaped.

CHRISTIAN WORK.—D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago, to whose personal efforts the Young Men's Christian Associations of the West have been greatly indebted for their progress and success, spoke to the members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last evening, and will address the congregation at Rev. Mr. BARTLETT's Church, in Elm-place, his subject being "Christian Work."

CHARGED WITH THE LARCENY OF A WATCH.—JAMES McCLELLAN, a young man, was arrested yesterday by Officer CORTELYOU, of Police Headquarters, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mrs. A. D. MORALE, of No. 20 Prospect-street, who complains that he stole her gold watch, valued at $75. McCLELLAN denied the charge of larceny, and stated that the watch had been lent to him by the lady complainant. Justice CORNWELL thereupon ordered an examination for Monday.

FIRE IN FLUSHING-AVENUE.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the two-story and attic frame building at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Spencer-street took fire, and was considerably damaged. The fire was confined principally to the upper part of the house, but the free use of water did a good deal of destruction. The total damage is estimated at about $1,800. THOMAS KELLY, who owned the building, estimates his loss at $1,000; insured for $2,000. The loss on the grocery, kept by JOHN MYERS, was $800; insured for $1,500.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.—The annual donation visit at the Home of the Aged and Orphans of the Church Charity Foundation, will take place on Monday and Tuesday at the Home, in Albany-avenue, at the corner of Herkimer-street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.—Rev. EUGENE CASSIDY, of St. Mary's Church, corner of Court and Luqueer streets, will lecture in the school-room adjoining the church this evening, the proceeds to be devoted to paying for the school furniture.

DEAD INFANT FOUND IN THE STREET.—Doorman MYERHOLTZ, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday, found the body of a dead infant in Bergen-street, near Franklin-avenue.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Brooklyn Police arrested 583 persons last week.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—Several parties were defrauded in Newark a few days since by the operations of a swindler, who represented himself to be the captain of a canal-boat, just arrived with a cargo of wood; but having found it necessary to bring with him over a dozen tons of coal, he was willing to dispose of it at a sacrifice—at $7 a ton. Several persons gave orders—a widow woman in Wyckliffe-street for two tons, another woman in the same house for one ton, and a Mr. CARMON, grocer, corner of Chatham and Condit streets, five tons. The canaller went to FOWLER's coal-yard and ordered three tons of coal for the parties in Wyckliffe-street. He accompanied the driver of the cart, and went into the house and collected the money while the coal was being unloaded. When the driver presented his bill the true nature of affairs was then only discovered. In the meantime the prisoner had decamped, and he has not since been heard from. Mr. CARMON heard of the matter, and the attempt to swindle him proved a failure.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—An unusual number of cases of pocket-picking have taken place for some time past in the different railroad depots terminating in Jersey City. This is chiefly owing to the recent withdrawal of detectives from those places. Late on Friday evening, Officer CARROL observed a gang of men surrounding a gentleman, going on the Philadelphia train, at the New-Jersey Railroad depot. The officer had his suspicions aroused, and arrested a man named CULLEN, whom he supposed to be leader of the gang. The gentleman on whom they were "working" had in the meantime left by train, but was telegraphed after, and stopped in New-Brunswick. He there found that his pocket-book had been stolen. CULLEN is held in custody, awaiting examination.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING CLERK.—On the 22d of October last, Mr. EDWARD G. PAGE, clerk, employed in the house of Mr. ALEXANDER B. KEYS, a liquor dealer, at No. 118 Mulberry-street, Newark, absconded after collecting money to the amount of over $500 for his employer. A warrant was issued for his arrest by Justice MILLS, and placed in the hands of Detective SMITH for execution. The defaulting clerk was not found, however, until yesterday afternoon, when the detective met him in a saloon in Elizabeth. He was brought to Newark in custody of the latter, and committed to await examination.

A SAD CASE.—A father, mother and five children left New-York on Friday morning for Baltimore, but had gone no further than Newark when they determined to leave the cars, have some breakfast, and then proceed on their journey. After getting on the platform the mother discovered that her pocket-book, containing $80 in money and the passage tickets, had been stolen. They at once proceeded to the Police Station-house, whence their condition was telegraphed to friends in New-York.

BERGEN CITY RECORDER'S COURT.—A Mrs. WOODCOCK was committed for trial yesterday for having stolen various articles, the property of her employer, Mr. R. C. WHITLEY. In her trunk were found a lady's purse, containing $23; silver teaspoon, two liquor flasks and four handkerchiefs.... A man named JOHN GREGORY got a severe reprimand for throwing stones at the windows of the school held in No. 2 Truck-house....A Mrs. CARROL was sent to the County Jail for thirty days for having been drunk and disorderly, and having kept an improper house.

BURGLARY.—A party of burglars broke into the residence of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, No. 94 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, on Friday night, and stole therefrom an overcoat, hat and umbrella, all the desirable property they could lay hands on. The opening of the parlor door hid from view the case containing the dinner and tea sets, and it is probably owing to this circumstance those articles were not taken.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF YOUNG NUGENT, OF NEWARK.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of young NUGENT, of Newark, (who was recently killed at Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, on the night of a Democratic procession,) concluded their investigation late on Friday night, with a verdict to the effect that deceased had come by his death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by injuries received from some person or persons unknown.

SENTENCE OF YOUNG HATFIELD.—NORWOOD HATFIELD, who was convicted of highway robbery, in Broad-street, Newark, some time ago, was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment, at Trenton, with hard labor, the Court refusing to grant the motion for a new trial.

LARCENY.—THOS. GORDON and MICHAEL FARACY were arrested in Newark yesterday for the larceny of dry goods from the store of Mr. W. M. SMITH, No. 85 Broad-street. Two pairs of gloves, part of the stolen property, were found in their possession.

OFF THE TRACK.—A coal train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad ran off the track at New-market, at 12 o'clock on Friday night. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on the tender.

A NEW CITY.—The people of Bayonne are about to ask the Legislature to make that township a city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A newly married man, named CONRAD BETTLE, wagon driver at KASTNER's brewery, Newark, while attempting to check his horses, which were becoming frightened by the noise of an approaching train at Elizabeth, fell from the wagon. The wheels passed over his body and he was instantly killed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	94⅛
Consols for account	94¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	74⅝
Erie Shares	29¾
Illinois Centrals	96

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens with an upward tendency; prices, however, are the same as at the closing last night, viz.:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅛ for both money and the account. Bonds quiet at 74⅝. Railway shares dull. Illinois, 96. Erie heavy at 29¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant at an advance of a fraction; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.@11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have exceeded the estimate made at the opening, and now foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 65s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Pork flat and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. ₩ gallon.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—The market is dull.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 21—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool*—John Henderson, E. Pearse, Mrs. Pearse, Joseph Coupe, Mrs Coupe and child, M. Garfield, Miss Margt. Garfield, Wm. Robertson, Thos. Guerie, H. G. Beal, Wm. Seath, Thos. Russell, James Buchanan, John Buchanan, And. Muirhead, Miss Cathe. Muirhead, S. Irwin, John Mitchell, Wm. Teay, Barny Mooney, Mrs. Eliz. Mooney, William Mooney, John Mooney, Miss Elizabeth Henry, Fredk. Christeman, Jas. Kelly, Miss Mary Mitchell, and others in the steerage.

NOV. 20—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—H. Watson, Rev. T. Hogan and friend, Amos Crosley, Montague Leech, Prof. Alex. M. Bell, James Dickey, R. C. Rogers, Joseph Bourke, Mr. Archer, Albert Meyers, Mr. Carter, L. Grand.

NOV. 21—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Rev. H. Jackson, Mrs. H. Jackson, Walter Lester, Fred. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, Joseph G. Lewis, Joseph Baisley, Miss Florence Berry, Miss Alice Berry, Miss Blanche Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Dr. John Kelly, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Miller, nurse and infant, Miss Fannie Miller, Theodore W. Miller, George W. Miller, Miss Kate Miller, R. W. Broome, Joseph Willis, William Rich, Miss Cicely Miller, Mrs. E. C. Rich, Mrs. M. E. Chase, Mrs. N. C. Chase, N. W. Bumstead, L. D. Bumstead, Mrs. M. Walton and 2 children, Horace Bumstead, W. W. Miller, Mrs. E. Wood, Mrs. C. G. Luce, W. A. Street, W. J. Street, H. S. Dorey, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, A. T. Thompson, U. M. Brown, Lieut. C. Williams, Mrs. C. Williams, Miss De Camp and nurse, James A. Harris, J. Bease, H. C. Snebly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mills and daughter, Henry Stratton, M. Burke, M. Moseley, George Yonge, Thomas R. Lees, Miss N. Mason, Jas. M. Cowen, Michael Donnavan, A. Demers, Robt. Shaw, Patrick Moran, James Burns, Thomas McHenry, Chas. McHenry, Patrick Gannahan, John G. Ross, Joseph H. Gower, M. F. O'Hare, John Johnson, Nicholas Harrym, John Hanaghan, James Edwards, Wm. Mitchelson, John Clark, W. O'Brien, John Malcolm, John Wood, John Parker.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—G. H. Parkhurst and wife, Mary S. Parkhurst, Amos M. Lovell, T. M. Jones, J. C. Bowen, wife and child, J. K. Gilbert, J. C. Sturtevant, Mrs. Ogden and 3 children, Mr. Mara, E. B. Maynard, Mr. Mack and wife, L. Qu Tucker and wife, Thomas S. Ward, J. H. Schaffer, Geo. H. Jones, John Clark, Thomas Williams, Joseph Alexander, Charles Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, Frederick Anderson and wife, Mrs. Chas. H. Walton and 2 children, Mr. Merritt Redfield.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 21—*In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall*—S. Greenbaum, Hon. J. S. Smith and family, Mrs. H. H. Blake and infant, C. H. Seeley and wife, Mrs. M. Newman, Rev. W. F. Peters, Mrs. M. Dunham, Joseph Eltelt, Wm. C. Lord and family, J. R. Talmadge, P. H. Anchelopulo, Mrs. G. Reynolds and child, M. Openheimer, Chas. G. Lester, Miss Annie Gray, Mrs. A. Wineshanks and family, Mrs. M. Eisasser, H. Goodkind and family, Isaac Hagne, Lieut. J. L. Worden, U. S. A., C. Wiederhold, Mrs. E. M. Allen, Manuel Silva and wife, Anton Lever, L. Sacks, I. Berghauser, Miss S. F. Bryant, Capt. E. P. Ring, Miss L. D. Holmes, Mrs. E. D. Nurse and 2 children, William Baker, Capt. J. B. Emerson, Mrs. Watts and daughter, Major F. D. Ogilby, U. S. A., Major A. W. Paeston, U. S. A., W. Brown, G. K. Stiles, Thos. L. Swan, U. S. N., J. R. Poulterer, Mrs. Mrs. S. S. Allen, Henry Coe, J. A. Caldwell and 2 children, Miss Stewart, Wm. Neely, Wm. Spencer, Miss Jane Gray, J. McDermott and wife, C. D. Barber and wife, D. R. Earle, W. J. Browning, Chas. Hanny, Geo. Spring and wife, P. Harris, C. R. Smith, J. C. Wetlerald, Z. W. Fairchild, C. Woodbury, L. Rouzeau, J. Dennies and family, W. H. Gulliver, L. Wederts and family, J. Fonst, J. P. W. Jenkins, C. A. Way, W. C. King, Jas. King, D. H. Barrett, J. C. Wright, A. C. Hertz, T. H. Farmer, W. H. Fleece and family, N. Strong, S. B. Front, J. Wilson, Miss M. Lee, J. G. Young, W. T. Combs, Signor G. Riena, Maurice de Sala and brother, W. N. Siepoth, John Anderson, J. R. Kelly, Mrs. C. Ponliot and 2 children, Charles Bernon, C. L. Patten, J. H. Blessing, D. Grodona and family, J. H. Miller, R. Langsdale, Louis Rosker, F. S. Barclay, J. E. Smith, E. B. Ford, Mrs. L. P. Fry and child, F. W. Bonsall, G. W. Angus, W. E. Ratigan, F. C. Bailey, Wm. Gregson, Wm. Jeffries, and 187 in the steerage.

NOV. 21—*In steamship William Penn from London and Havre*—Mary Clunn, Thommaso Greeve, Julie Froment, Alice Rose, G. E. Algar, Louisa Algar, Catharine Smith, Charlotte Smith, John B. Smith, Henry G. Smith, Charlotte Smith, Alice Mary Smith, Ada Florence Smith, Martin G. Smith, Edith M. Smith, Nellie M. Smith, Ellen Wrenn, Hannah Stevens, Theodore Crosby, G. V. Moles, Maria Moles, F. J. Silly, Maria Hammouth, Hannah Hammouth, John Hammouth, Katherine Tassay, Ed. Huntley, Ellen A. Barrett, D. S. Sneed, Lucy Mercer, Alice Mercer, Emily Cope, Fred. Cope, Emily F. Cook, Henry Butler, Sarah A. Greenies, Grace Greenies, Marie Bauer, Ed. Marx, Leon Marx, Salomon Marx, Th. Paskali, Sara Hegman, Max Geller, Antonio Maghella, Nicholas Maghella, Rosa Casandier, George Casandier, Henry Casandier, Helen Meritan, George Gage, Rosalie Rose, Henrietta Rose, Reina Romain, Marie Karner, Peter Karner, T. Marie Susair, Israel Fais, Sebat Levy, Otto Pohl, Gustav Pohl, Sam Cayle, Mary Cayle, E. H. Botlan, H. Woodworth, Jean Frachet, Marie Frachet, Caroline Frachet, Elizabeth Andrews.

NOV. 20—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Robert Sellard, R. Pool, Alex. Willey, Mr. Guerin, Mr. Desonza, T. Bourne. From Halifax—Mr. Wm. Logan, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Robinson, Miss McLeod, Miss Jane McLeod, Miss Crossman, Miss Stewart, E. Gorham.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Marietta Cistillo and 3 children, Mrs. C. Bomon, Miss C. Farrington, Modesto Ross and lady, Lucio S. Mendoza and lady, L. Zanfretta and wife, J. Lupo and 2 sons, George Belcner, Benigno Fernandez, J. D. Castro, Dr. Beicher, J. H. Eness, W. H. Hall, Martin Castillo, Malcolm Butler, Samuel Howard, J. Maffit, C. P. Wilson, Charles Hamilton, F. Flaig.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 00 | Gov. Island.. 1 49 | Hell Gate.... 3 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Gulf City, Stewart, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; Georgia, Smith, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Crescent City, Weir, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; De Soto, Eaton, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Alexandria, Va., J. Hand; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia.

Barks N. K. Clements, (Br.,) Kelley, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Josiah Jex.

Brigs Ceres, (Br.,) Wilson, St. Mary's, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.; Ruth, (Br.,) McLean, San Juan, Nic., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earle, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alferetta, (Br.,) Rutherford, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; Glance, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Vulcan, Small, Boston; Chas. Dennis, Hallock, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Isabella, Burton, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; C. N. Rogers, Mott, Baltimore, C. E. Staples; W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Comet, (Br.,) Lane, Halifax, G. A. Phillips; Midnight, Caulkins, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; G. A. Pierce, Farrow, Key West and Pensacola, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Stamford, Johnson, Salem, Bryan & Pease; A. E. Crammer, Crammer, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Wilmington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Nov. 7, Queenstown 8th and Halifax 19th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 7, off Crosby Light-vessel, passed ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York. 8th, off Salted Light-vessel, steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 48 46, lon. 47 33, passed an iceberg. 16th, lat. 48 1, lon. 49 40, signalized a Guion steamer bound E. 18th, off Sambro, passed steamship Borussia, bound into Halifax. 20th, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, 2 brig-rigged steamers bound E., and steamship Louisiana, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship William Penn, (Br.,) Billings, London Nov. 1, via Havre 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 11 and 12 lat. 51 40 to 51, and lon. 35 to 41, encountered a terrific hurricane, commencing at S. W. and working round the compass, blowing hardest from N. E.; shipped two immense seas, killing James Kemp, boatswain, disabling 3 men, and doing damage to saloon; Nov. 8, lat. 51, lon. 23, exchanged night signals with Cunard steamship bound E.; 13th, lat. 48 33, lon. 39 30, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 20th, 65 miles E. of Nantucket, passed two brig-rigged steamers bound E.; same day, off Nantucket, steamship Louisiana, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Boston Nov. 20, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Nov. 13, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Magdalene, (N. G.,) Hencke, London 43 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Molly, (N. G.,) Wurtz, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather up to lat. 25 N.; had since strong variable winds; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Astraea, (of Liverpool,) Calvin, Singapore July 10, with mdse. to Brown, Shipley & Co. Passed Anjer July 30, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 17, and crossed the equator Oct. 18, in lon. 32 30. Had fine weather, with an unusually heavy sea, the entire passage.

Bark Minnaqua, (Br.,) Christopher, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee and 9 passengers to Munzinger & Pitsipio—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had strong variable winds from Hatteras; remainder of the passage fine weather.

Bark Fury, Welsh, Boston.

Bark Cephas Starrett, Abbott, Rockland; was towed to the City by steamtug U. S. Grant.

Brig George F. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven, for Philadelphia.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Barbados 19 ds., with molasses to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; had strong variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Morgan, Para 26 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Burdett, Everitt & Co. Had strong N. E. gales almost the entire passage; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Flora del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Warrior, Davis, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Mary Oliver, (Br.,) Dow, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, Bangor, via Providence.

Schr. Acorn, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., 7 ds., with produce to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hartstene, Fellow, Liverpool 58 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had heavy S. W. and W. gales the greater part of the passage; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Nicola, Keller, Machias 5 ds., with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Holt, Holt, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Decorra, Hall, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Charles Comery, Kane, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Prescott, Freeman, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Kenny, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Victor, Adams, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Zicavo, Jones, Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber to Burdett & Co.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Hall, Lubec 3 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alexander Massey, Smith, Providence, for Fall River.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Campbell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John J. Huntington, Jones, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Bath 7 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. J. C. Hertz, Jones, Rockland 5 ds., with lumber to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Bernic, Crocker, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. John H. Adams, Willard, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Smith, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Bertha Souder, Wooster, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. L. A. Toils, Day, New-Haven.

Schr. Two Marys, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Forbell, Virginia.

Schr. Ida S. Sillsbee, Newton, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Creamer, Virginia.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Rogers, Georgetown.

Schr. Minnie Warfield, Smith, Delaware, for Boston.

Schr. Sidney Price, Townsend, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Bush, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Lady Ellen, Albro, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. N. W. Magee, Ketcham, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Alabama, Van Gilder, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. F. Edwards, Mariner, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Gurtie Wilson, Floyd, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Garrison, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Ben Johnson, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Nadab, Reiley, Richmond, Va., for Newburyport.

Schr. Viola, Hall, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Minquas, Farrell, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Onward, Hadley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgen, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Billow, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Jay, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. C. Taylor, Hall, Newport.

Schr. Sunbeam, Penny, New-Haven.

Schr. Alvardo, Davis, Providence.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davey, Philadelphia, for Allen's Point.

Schr. C. Newkirk, Hunter, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Taulane, Adams, Georgetown, D. C., for Gloucester.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Alexandria.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Vaughan, Alexandria.

Schr. Trade Wind, Hoffman, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Shropshire, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Gentile, Phenny, Rockland, 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Golden City, Jones, Gloucester.

Schr. Governor, Tracey, Calais, via Providence.

Schr. N. Chase, Small, Newport.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Johnson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fleetwing, Hatch, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Ross, Ross, Taunton.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Talbot, Calais, via Providence.

Schr. Wm. F. Burdall, Adams, Norwich.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma R. Graham, Jones, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Splendid, Kennie, New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Wilson, Fall River.

Schr. Minnetta, Wilson, Bristol.

Schr. Harriet Gardiner, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Longberry, Longberry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munro, New-Haven.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Stevens, Boston.

Schr. Frail, Mason, Wareham.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Baxter, Boston.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. S. L. Tompson, Tompson, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. H. Bent, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bay State, Long, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Baltic, Haskell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Allen, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. R. Genn, Burse, Fall River.

Schr. Mary A. Lane, Kimball, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Bussell, Clark, Portland.

Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Hudson, Norwich.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Benson, Allen, Newport.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Norwich.

Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Taylor, Stonington.

Schr. Pioneer, Andrews, Sag Harbor.

Schr. H. M. Somers, English, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Georgia, for Fernandina; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington; Rebecca Clyde, for Alexandria; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown; Gulf City, for Key West and Galveston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; Niagara, for City Point and Richmond, Ship Arracan, for Bristol. Barks Wasp, for Gibraltar; Czarina, for Callao. From the Southwest Spit—Ships Marianne Nottebohm and E. H. Taylor, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—Arr. steamers Samaria, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York; ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta; bark M. E. Robbins, from Marseilles; brigs Premier, from Surinam; Julian, from Demerara; Scotland, from Nassau; Cosmos, from Philadelphia; Gipsey Queen, from Rondout; schr. S. F. Folsom, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—Arrived steamer Charleston, from New-York. Sailed Steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 21.—Passed out, bark Satellite, from Richmond for Rio. The yacht Eva passed up to Norfolk. Passed up, brig Red Wing, from Rio, and schooner Mary J. Adams, from the West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 20—Arr. brigs Watchmate, (Br.,) St. Martin's 23 ds., for Boston; Hiram Abiff, Cadiz 39 ds., for Boston; schr. W. H. Mailler, New-York, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20—Arr. steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 21.—Sld. steamship Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York, Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21—Sld. ships Oracle, for Cork, and Sea Serpent, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 21.—Cld. steamer William P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Samuels has purchased the steamtug Yankee for the wrecking business.

The schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, hence for New-Bedford, was run into by the schr. H. T. Hedges, in Hell Gate, and carried away mainboom, mainsail and damaged her stern.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Nov. 1, bark Golden Fleece, to sail for New-York in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 21.—The steamship City of Cork from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 21.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning. The steamship Teutonia, from Havana, arrived here to-day.

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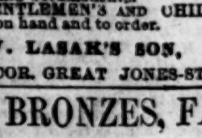
FURS.  FURS.

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